The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,232.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ...Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
including postage	„ 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28 0
including postage	„ 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16 0
including postage	„ 21 0
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including postage	„ 7 12
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under	
First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
Third Ditto	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

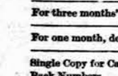
First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Satara," 1,227 tons, 250 H. P., Commander C. Beyts, will be despatched on Tuesday, the 25th May, at noon.

	May.		June.
Leave Bombay	25	Leave Madras	7
„ Carwar	27	„ Coconada	9
„ Narrakal	29	„ Vizagapatam	10
„ Tuticoria	31	„ Bimlipatam	10
	June	„ Gopalpore	11
„ Colombo	1	„ False Point	12
„ Galle	2	Arrive Calcutta	13
„ Negapatam	4		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgerries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	May.	Down.	June.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Bussorah	18
	June.	„ Fao	18
„ Kurrachee	2	„ Bushire	22
„ Gwadur	3	„ Linga	24
„ Muscat	6	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Muscat	28
„ Linga	9	„ Guadur	30
„ Bushire	13		July.
„ Fao	13	„ Kurrachee	3
Arrive Bussorah	14	Arrive Bombay	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

The steam-ship "Mahratta," 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on Monday, the 24th May, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.

29th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Rs. 1 post free. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F. cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges ..... Rs. 750 0

A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings 600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

RACKET KIT,

BY BLUCK, WILSON, AND JEFFRISS.

Treacher and Company, Limited, are the sole Agents for Bluck's superior and well known Racket Bat.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
A complete Racket Kit, consisting of Bat, Ball, and Shoes, in mahogany case, with lock	35 0	40 0
Racket Bats, superior	13 0	16 0
Do. Boats, of sizes, per pair	from 10 0 to 14 0	
Do. Balls, the Best	per doz. 2 0	2 8
Do. Presses, to keep the Bat in proper shape, and preserve the gut from rats	6 0	7 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SAVORY AND MOORE'S

ETHERODINE.

ITS THERAPEUTICAL PROPERTIES

ARE DIAPHORETIC, ANTISPASMODIC, AND SEDATIVE and superior to any other pharmaceutical preparation. It also possesses the important advantage over Chlorodyne, Morphia, and the ordinary preparations of Opium in maintaining the desired effects without the necessity of augmenting the dose.

These facts are borne out by the experience of medical men in extensive hospital and private practice, who amply testify to its remarkable efficacy in alleviating and curing Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Fevers, Rheumatism, Spasms, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, &c.

The virtues of Etherodine are not deteriorated by long keeping or any variations of climate.

Cash Rs. 2 4. Credit Rs. 2 8.

SOLE AGENTS—

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their highest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co. would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if sent to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified and concentrated form the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle

INFALLIBLE REMEDY

FOR

INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Salicylide)	12 as. „

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869 D. S. KEMP & Co.

MANILLA CIGARS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s SELECTION.

A few cases of each of the following, which we guarantee as very choice, have been received.

Consumers will find it advantageous to lay in a stock for future consumption, as those Cigars are the finest we have yet had.

No. 1	Cigar Shape
„ 2	Do. Do.
„ „	Cheroot Do.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

5, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Magdala," 2,200 tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on the 19th May.

STEARNS HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
4 „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
1 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
1 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 22nd May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Sumatra," (2,201 tons, and 500 H. P.), Captain C. A. White, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 21st instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th May, 1869.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Tuesday, the 25th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Baroda" (1,873 tons and 400 H. P., Capt. A. Parish, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also passengers and cargo for that port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this office until 11 A.M. on Monday, the 24th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small steamer will leave the new Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

H. S. BOSTOCK, Actg. Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 15th May, 1869.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY:

ON FRIDAY, 21st MAY.

Mr. Dave Carson takes this opportunity of informing the public, that owing to the Steamer "Sattara" (in which passages are engaged for his Company for Madras) not leaving before Tuesday, May 25th, he, at the suggestion of many friends and patrons, has arranged to give one of his Celebrated

MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENTS!

In which he will appear in his Original Character of

"BRUDDER BONES."

NEW SONGS!

GLEES!!

CHORUSES!!!

and VOCAL HITS!!!!

☞ OBSERVE THE PROGRAMME ☜

PART I.

Introductory Overture ..... Company.
Opening Chorus—"Joy, Joy, freedom to day" ..... Minstrels.
Those years flow back! (Music by M. W. Balfe, Esq.) ..... W. South.
"Hold your Horras" ..... Dave Carson.
"Just before the battle, Mother" ..... S. Herberte.
"Strike the old Banjo" ..... O. Deering.
"Dreaming of Angels" (Quartette) ..... Company.

Part 1st will conclude with a New and Original Song, entitled,

THE GIRL OF THE PERIOD,

by

DAVE CARSON.

AN INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

PART II.

Ballad ..... "Hark, I hear an angel sing" ..... Mr. S. Herberte.

To be followed by the favourite Ballad of

HOME, SWEET HOME!

Mrs. H. RICHARDSON.

After which

Mr. E. D. HAYGARTH,

In his Characteristic Irish Song and Story, entitled,

FINNIGAN'S WAKE.

Vocal Duet ..... "The Sailor Sighs" ..... { Mrs. H. Richardson and Mr. S. Herberte.

Part Second will conclude with

DAVE CARSON'S

LIVING PHOTOGRAPH

of the

BENGALEE BABOO!!

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES.

The Performance will conclude with Maddison Morton's last New Farce, (first time), called

NEWINGTON BUTTS!

Newington Butts	Mr. H. Richardson.
Mr. Jogtrot	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Captain Clincher	Mr. W. South.
Mrs. Thrillington	Mrs. H. Richardson.
Martha	Miss Fanny Wiseman.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	„ 3
Upper Circle	„ 2
Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-15; Trouble begins at 9 P.M.; the Agony will terminate when all's over.

Tickets and places may be secured of Messrs. Soundy & Co. where a plan of the Dress Circle can be seen.

HAND PUNKAHS SUPPLIED GRATIS.

Acting Manager ..... Mr. Dave Carson.
Stage Manager ..... Mr. H. Richardson.
Musical Director ..... Signor Zelman.

NOTICE.—BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of India will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 12 Elphinstone Circle, on Wednesday, the 2nd June, proximo, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purpose:—

To lay before the meeting the Liquidators' Account, showing their acts and dealings, and the manner in which the winding up has been conducted during the preceding year.

JOHN A. J. SHAW, } Liquidators.
BERAMJI NAOROSJI, }

Bombay, 14th May, 1869.

N. B.—The Accounts prepared to the 30th April last, and the Report of the Liquidators, can be seen by any shareholder on application at the office of the Bank.

THE BOMBAY RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation)—TO HOUSE BUILDERS and OTHERS.—NOTICE.—There will be sold by Public Auction, on Malabar Hill, on Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 3 P.M., the materials of a large lofty wooden bungalow (No. 8), containing 8 rooms, together with out-houses. The roofing of the bungalow is of valuable corrugated zinc sheet, and that of the out-houses of corrugated Iron.

Also the iron columns, girders, joists, &c., of an iron bungalow, measuring 107 feet by 42 feet, including verandah.

Terms and conditions of sale and other particulars can be had on application to the undersigned.

JAMES RANKEN,
For self and co-Liquidators.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 15th May, 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be closed on Monday, the 24th instant, being the Birth Day of Her Majesty the Queen:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
F. J. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Delhi and London Bank (Limited),
G. W. BOOKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited)
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 18th May, 1869.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARITIME INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are now prepared to issue Policies on terms as favourable as can be obtained from any other first class Marine Insurance Office.

Bombay, 13th May, 1869. LYON & Co.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Hartfell," Courtenay, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off boats for their cargo without delay, otherwise the goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Courtenay will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

PREMCHUND ROYCHUND'S ESTATE.—A Second Dividend of Decimal Fifteen per Cent ('15 per cent) will be paid to Creditors on the above Estate whose claims have been admitted, on Tuesday the 18th instant, and on succeeding Tuesdays, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 2 P.M.

JAMES RANKEN,
T. F. PUNNETT,
G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.

6 Elphinstone Circle, 17th May, 1869.

SPORTING.—Notice is hereby given, that the amended Rules and Racing Rules, etc., of the Western India Turf Club came into force on the 1st of May, 1869.

The Prospectus for the next Bombay Races, which was issued in March or April 1869, will be run off under these amended Rules, copies of which can be obtained at the "Times of India" Office, Bombay. Price Re. 1½ per copy.

F. F. ARBUTHNOT,
Honorary Secretary, W. I. Turf Club.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a Dividend of Rs. 50 per share, or at the rate of 5 per cent on paid-up Capital, will be paid to the Shareholders, on and after the 26th instant. Shareholders are requested to produce the Share Certificates when applying for dividends.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th to 26th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
MERWANJEE FRAMJEE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, May, 1869.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—A Dividend of Rupees Fifteen (Rs. 15) equivalent of £1-10 per share, being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, on the Paid-up Capital Stock of the Corporation, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1868, will be paid at this Office, to the shareholders in India, on and after the 21st instant.

The Transfer Books at this Agency will be closed from this date to 21st instant.

By order of the Court of Directors,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

MR. JOHN ROBERT CAMPBELL, son of our former partner, Mr. James Campbell, was admitted a partner in our Firm here and in Liverpool on the 1st instant.

FINLAY, CAMPBELL, and Co.

London, 18th January, 1868.

MR. JOHN ROBERT CAMPBELL has authority to sign our Firm.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

MR. CHARLES DOUGLAS has been admitted a partner in our Firm.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

Paid up Capital		£250,000 0 0
Fire Reserve Fund	£97,153 10 0	
Fire Premium Reserve	£138,514 15 1	
	235,668	5 11
Total Accumulated Funds	2,838,118	18 11
Annual Income, from Fire, Life, and Investments	801,801	12 9

Agents in Bombay, W. NICOL & Co.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—A General Meeting of the Registered Shareholders of this Company will be held on Wednesday the 26th May, instant, at the Office of Cassoo Jeejeebhoy, Esquire, No. 14 Apollo Street, to transact the following business:—

1. To pass the Accounts of the transactions of the Company up to 30th April, 1869.

2. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors, and to sanction and confirm all the acts, proceedings, and transactions of the Directors or those who have acted as such, which have taken place since the last General Meeting of Shareholders, viz:—on the 20th October, 1865.

3. To empower the Directors to compromise the claim of Messrs Dadabhoy Nowrojee & Co., of Liverpool, against the Company.

4. To confer general powers of compromising with debtors and creditors on the Directors.

5. To decide as to the mode of winding up the Company, whether by the Directors or by a Liquidator, and to pass such resolutions as may be considered desirable for carrying out the wishes of the Shareholders on that point, and if necessary either to appoint new Directors as may be required, or a Liquidator.

6. To appoint Auditors.

MUNCHERJEE C. RUTNAGUR, Manager.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mahomed Esmail bin Bapoo Sahib Potrick; Ahmed Sahib bin Bapoo Sahib Potrick; Bain Bebee, wife of Meeya Fukeer Mahomed Kharkee and daughter of Bapoo Sahib Potrick; Hajum Bebee, daughter of Bapoo Sahib bin Fakeer Mahomed Potrick; Saroo Bebee, widow of Hajee Meeya bin Bapoo Sahib Potrick; Asa Bebee, daughter of Hajee Meeya bin Bapoo Sahib Potrick; Sudder Bebee, daughter of Shaik Mahomed bin Goolam Mohideen Saboodolla; and Meya Shaik Mahomed bin Goolam Mohideen Saboodolla, the heirs and legal personal representatives of the Bapoo Sahib bin Fakeer Mahomed Potrick and Hajee Meeya bin Bapoo Sahib Potrick, deceased, have agreed and contracted to sell to Hajee Goolam Mahomed Hajee Lalloo Rahaman all that piece or parcel of Fazandarie land or ground, together with a chawl of 8 compartments standing thereon, situate, lying, and being in Don Tar Street, Fort, Bombay, and that the said piece or parcel is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 67, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north by the gully belonging to the said chawl and next to that the property of Jeoungeroy Gangjee, on the west by the said Don Tar 1st Street, on the south by the Chinch Bunder 1st Street, and on the east by the sweepers' passage or gully to be used in common with the neighbours.

Any person having claim upon the said land or chawl by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are requested to make the same known to the undersigned, Solicitors for the purchasers, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which time the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim.—Dated this 17th day of May, 1869.

MACFARLANE & GREEN,
Solicitors for the Purchasers.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital, £1,500,000. Reserved Fund, £444,000.

EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COURT OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors have now to submit to the Shareholders the General Statement of the Corporation's Affairs, and Balance Sheet for 1868, which has been duly audited.

The Accounts show a net profit of £187,635 17s. 4d. (including £9,276 16s. 2d. from the last account), after making ample provision for bad and doubtful debts.

An Interim Dividend of £90,000, for the half-year ended 30th June last, was paid as usual in November, and the Directors now propose to pay, for the subsequent half-year, a like amount of £90,000, being a Dividend of £1 10s. per Share, and at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum.

The Dividend will be paid, free of Income Tax, on the 1st proximo; and a distribution having been made as above, there will remain £7,635 17s 4d. to be carried to the credit of the next account.

It is the painful duty of the Directors to report the resignation of their Chairman, Mr. Gordon, which event and its causes have been fully communicated to the Shareholders by Mr. Gordon himself. It only therefore remains for the Court to express their sense of the loss which they have sustained by the retirement of their late colleague, and their deep regret at the severance of a connection which has existed for more than twenty years, from the first establishment of this Bank. The Directors trust that the Shareholders will fully appreciate the feelings which have actuated them on this occasion.

The Directors who retire by rotation are—Mr. Blyth, Mr. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Binny Ross. The gentlemen offer themselves for re-election, and the Court with pleasure recommend them to the Shareholders.

The Shareholders will also have to appoint two gentlemen as Auditors for the year 1869.

JAMES BLYTH, Chairman.

Threadneedle Street, 12th April, 1869.

GENERAL STATEMENT AND BALANCE SHEET OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Promissory Notes in circulation not bearing Interest	519,589	2	6			
Bills of Exchange in circulation not bearing Interest	5,568,739	18	5			
Balances due to other Banks	45,470	15	11			
Cash deposited not bearing Interest	3,853,234	1	0			
Cash deposited bearing Interest	7,696,340	14	8			
Total due to the Public				17,513,374	12	6
To Capital paid up	£1,500,000	0	0			
Reserved Surplus Fund	444,000	0	0			
Reserved Insurance Fund	50,000	0	0			
Dividends remaining unpaid	2,713	5	0			
Balance of Profit and Loss after defraying all current charges	97,635	17	4			
Due to Shareholders				2,094,349	2	4
				£19,607,723	14	10

ASSETS.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
By Coin and Bullion	3,397,854	16	8			
Balances due from other Banks	952,356	6	2			
Promissory Notes or Bills of other Banks	11,815	19	2			
	4,362,027	2	0			
Government Securities	1,293,725	2	7			
Landed or other Property of the Corporation	241,497	11	11			
Debts secured by Landed or other Property	106,732	15	0			
Notes and Bills discounted, or other debts due to the Corporation, not included under the foregoing heads, and exclusive of all debts abandoned as bad				13,888,811	3	4
				£19,607,723	14	10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To amount paid as interim Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June, 1868	90,000	0	0			
Balance	97,635	17	4			
	£187,635	17	4			
By Balance undivided at 31st December, 1867	9,276	16	2			
Amount of Net Profit for the year ending 31st December, 1868, after defraying current Charges, and providing for all bad and doubtful debts	178,409	1	2			
	£187,635	17	4			

CHARLES J. F. STUART, Chief Manager.
J. MACNAB, Chief Accountant.

JAMES BLYTH,
DUNCAN JAS. KAY,
GEORGE ARBUTHNOT, } Directors.

Examined and found correct:—
W. H. HUGHES,
THOS. W. L. MACKEAN, } Auditors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE AGRA BANK.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of this bank was held yesterday (14th inst.), Mr. J. Thomson in the chair.

The dividend of 9 per cent. recommended by the directors to be paid to the A shareholders, being in full the balance of the preferential dividend due to them for the two years ending 31st December, 1868, was sanctioned to be paid.

The retiring directors, Mr. Thomson and Mr. Stewart, were re-elected, and Mr. Harvey Rankin was elected to fill the vacancy at the board occasioned by the death of Mr. Slater.

The retiring auditors having been also re-elected,

The meeting resolved itself into a meeting of the Agra and Masterman's Bank, when the report of the shareholders' committee was adopted, and thanks accorded them for their past services.

The accounts as audited having been adopted,

Mr. Nicol moved, "That the committee of shareholders be requested to apply by letter to Messrs. Masterman and Co. to pay the amount of their written guarantee, notwithstanding its legal invalidity."

The resolution was seconded and carried, and a vote of thanks to the chairman brought the proceedings to a close.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

Capital £1,000,000 (one Million Sterling).

In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E. C.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman and Managing Director—James Thomson, Esq.
Colonel the Hon. H. B. Dalzell.
Richard H. Glyn, Esq.
J. Carrington Palmer, Esq.
John Stewart, Esq.
(With power to increase.)

BANKERS.

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., and the Bank of England.

SECRETARY.

D'M. Arbuthnot.

ACCOUNTANT.

A. J. Verini.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, & Co.

AUDITORS.

David Chadwick, Esq., M.P.
Edwin H. Galsworthy, Esq.

EDINBURGH BRANCH—17, St. Andrew Square.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Ainslie, Esq., 48, Moray Place.
Benjamin Burt, Esq., 31, Charlotte Square.
MANAGER—Robert Hunter, Esq.

BRANCHES IN INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta ..... S. Cochrane, Manager.
Bombay ..... Edward Morriss „
Madras ..... W. T. Taylor „
Kurrachee ..... L. M. Marescaux „
Agra ..... Thomas Bailey „
Lahore ..... Hector Gunn „
Shanghai .....
Hongkong .....

Current or Floating Accounts are kept, agreeably to the custom of the old Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, and are made up to 30th June and 31st December in each year. Interest at the rate of two per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balance, if the amount of credit shall not have been below £500 at any time during the half-year; but if below £500 no Interest will be allowed.

Deposits for fixed Periods, in sums of £10 and upwards, are received on the following terms, viz:—

At 6 per cent. per annum, subject to two years' notice of withdrawal.

At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

At 4 per cent. per annum, subject to six months' notice of withdrawal.

At 3 per cent. per annum, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

Notice of withdrawal may be given when the account is opened.

Interest will be paid in cash or to order half-yearly, on or after 1st January and 1st July.

Parties making remittances to the Bank for one or other of these Deposit Accounts, are requested to specify the rate at which they wish their funds to be lodged.

Deposit Receipts must be surrendered, endorsed, before any Deposit Account can be closed.

Sales and Purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans; and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised.

Bills Issued at the Exchange of the day, and free of any extra charge, on the Branches of the Bank in India and China, and approved Bills drawn against Funds, or upon parties in those countries purchased, and Bills payable there sent out for collection.

Circular Notes, payable at the principal cities of Europe and in Egypt, are granted by the Head Office, and the Edinburgh and Indian Branches.

Registry of Promissory Notes of the Indian Government, for payment of Interest in London, effected by the Bank. To meet the convenience of holders of such Securities in this country, and to place them on a similar footing with the holders of the Indian Five per Cent. Sterling Loans, the Head Office is prepared, on application, to draw the Interest on such securities, and pay the equivalent to parties interested (in Cash) without charge, thereby relieving them from all annual trouble arising from the Interest being paid by Government in Bills on India.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Bank or other Joint Stock Shares, from constituents, realising on their account the Interest when due, and Dividends as declared; also selling or investing in these Securities when desired. Forms of Letters, and Powers of Attorney, may be obtained in India on application to the several Branch Managers, and from the Head Office in London. When the proceeds of Government Paper or Shares sold, or of Interest and Dividends realised in India, are remitted by the Bank's Drafts on England, or from one Branch to another, no Commission will be charged; if otherwise paid in India, or when Government Paper or Shares are delivered over there, the charge for Commission will be ¼ per cent.

For the convenience of Indian Civil Servants retired from the Service, who may wish to avail themselves of the option which they have of drawing their pensions in India in rupee currency the Bank will, on being furnished with a life certificate, give such constituents credit on account in London, for the full amount of pension due at the commencement of every quarter, at the fixed exchange of 1s. 11¼d. per rupee.

By order of the Board,
J. THOMSON,
Chairman and Managing Director.

London.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

"A" Share Capital.

Balance Sheet—31st December 1868.

Liabilities.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Capital—						
"A" Shares, 40,000, £10 each				400,000	0	0
Deposits—						
Current Accounts	379,646	14	2			
Fixed Deposits	1,015,469	3	4			
				1,395,115	17	6
Exchange with Branches—						
Bills Payable				575,132	8	11
Profit and Loss—						
Balance from 31st Dec., 1867	1,061	14	10			
Surplus for 1868	49,168	13	4			
				50,230	8	2
				£2,420,478	14	7

Assets.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Cash in hand				337,620	18	2
Investment—						
Advances on Securities at short notice, bearing Interest	56,900	0	0			
Government Securities	440,687	6	6			
Discounts, Loans, Credits	755,606	11	4			
				1,232,293	17	10
Exchange with Branches—						
Bills Receivable	827,830	9	2			
Amount Current in Exchange	122,733	9

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

ACTIVE demand for Colabas and Elphinstones. Colabas rose from 1,435 to 1,460 and closed firm at 1,455. Enquiry for Government papers.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

(From the Englishman.)

Calcutta, 12th May 1869.

THE transactions reported to-day in Government Securities were at the following rates :—4 per cents. at Rs. 6-8, 6-10, 6-11 and again at 6-10 discount, and 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 9-9 premium.

In shares, the business reported were : of Tirhoot Indigo Co.'s shares, upwards of 200, at Rs. 55 each, and Central Cachar Tea Co.'s shares at Rs. 85.

The Bonded Warehouse Association declared a dividend of Rs. 25 per share, for the half-year, being at the rate of about 11¼ per cent. per annum.

(Toulmin & Co.'s Weekly Circular, May 8.)

The Bank of England rate of discount being raised to 4½ per cent. will not improve the already unsatisfactory position of East India staples at home, and therefore still more gloomy telegrams are not unlikely to succeed those to hand during the past week, in which all the East India staples, Hides and Rapeseed excepted, are depicted as dull, heavy, and drooping. It is most unfortunate that the rate of discount should have gone up just prior to the pending London May sale of 8,000 chests of Indigo.

It is reported on good authority that the current year's crop of Linseed, now in course of arrival here from the interior, is from Rs. 30 to 40 per cent. short of an average crop of several years past. To-day's quotations are—small grain Rs. 4-6 ; middling ditto Rs. 4-8 ; bold ditto Rs. 4-10 per bazar maund L.A.T. The demand for America having almost ceased for the present, and the above rates having no margin on the prices at London, transactions are small and prices look weaker.

There has been a new feature in North Western Provinces Rapeseed this season deserving of notice, viz., a very much larger proportion of yellow grain than usual, for all of which there has been considerable competition during the last two months at Rs. 3-10, 3-12 and 3-14 per Bazar maund L. A. T. ; but owing to the recent improvement in the price of Rapeseed at London it is not now procurable under Rs. 4. The small black grain of Eastern Bengal has likewise been in good demand. Some weeks since old grain stood at Rs. 5 per Bazar maund for local consumption, but the receipt of the new crop sent prices down again to their normal level, and shipments for Europe have been in progress for three weeks now at Rs. 3-4, 3-6 and 3-8 per Bazar maund L. A. T.

Freights generally are weaker, and for Linseed and Sugar lower rates have again been accepted during the week. Even although current rates can barely be remunerative to shipowners, there does not seem the least chance of their being maintained owing to the scarcity and dearness of produce.

To-day's quotations are :	To London.	For Liverpool.
Cotton, per ton of 52 cubic feet ...	£2 5 0	£2 2 6
Jute ,, ,, ,, ...	£2 0 0	£1 13 0
Indigo ,, 50 cubic feet ...	none.	none.
Lac ,, ,, ,, ...	£2 10 0	£2 5 0
Tea ,, ,, ,, ...	£2 10 0	£2 5 0
Seeds ,, 20 cwts. ...	£1 17 6	£1 17 6
Rice ,, ,, ,, ...	£1 0 0	£0 17 6
Sugar ,, ,, ,, ...	£0 17 6	£0 15 0
Saltpetre ,, ,, ,, ...	£0 12 6	£0 10 0
Hides ,, 14 cwts. ...	£2 10 0	£2 5 0

For Dundee direct :—Jute £2-5-0 per ton of 5 bales nominal.
For America :—Linseed and measurement goods, 9 at 10/5.

Exchange has been slightly easier throughout the week, and may be quoted a sixteenth under the rates of last Saturday.

Quotations on London per Rupee at 6 months' sight.

Bank Bills 2s. 0¼d.—1st Class Credits 2s. 0¼d.—Document Bills 2s. 0¾d.

Indigo.—Reports unfortunately continue most unsatisfactory with regard to Chumparun, Chuprah and Tirhoot, where from the latest accounts, they were still suffering as badly as ever from want of rain, and the prospects of their making anything like a good season were still more remote : there is no change to report from the other districts.

Indian Tea.—There are some 300 to 400 chests for sale only which are advertised for public competition at an early date. The Home market continues unfavourable both for Indian and China Teas, the latter owing principally to the enormous export from China last year. Losses on shipments from China to England and Australia of last season's Teas are reported to be almost unprecedented. Compared with these results Indian Teas have manifestly maintained their superior position over China produce quite as well as could be expected, and although, as stated, the market at the present time is in a depressed state, there is no reason why Teas carefully selected and at reasonable rates should not prove at the least as advantageous an investment as any other article of produce sent forward from this Port.

Bengal Silk.—The March bund is now coming freely forward in both filature and bazar descriptions, but the present position of the article in Europe almost precludes business, as sellers are not yet prepared to submit to a decline in prices equal to the risk buyers would run in operating at present with the uncertainty of the European, China and Japan crops before them. It would require a fall of Rs. 2 or 3 to induce business for the present, and some of the Native holders are already willing to sell at this decline without finding buyers.

Early in the week before receipt of the telegram from London quoting Soorsah28s. and Belghatta 20s. showing a fall of 2s. per lb. from the highest rates reached this year, there was a sale of 20 bales J. D. Cooldah at Rs. 27, and later 7 bales of R.S.M. Salgurmudes at Rs. 26, and 17 bales J. W. M. filature at Rs. 24-4.

Quotations per Factory Seer.

European Filatures	Rs. 23-8 at 25-8		
Native ditto	21-0 ,, 22-0	Buyers' quotations for	
Ditto Medium to Good...	18-0 ,, 20-0	the March bund '69.	
Ditto Low to Common...	14-0 ,, 16-0		

BENGAL SILK WASTE.—The March bund waste has not yet come to hand, hence there has been little or no business during the week ; it is, however, important to notice that buyers talk of much lower prices than will be paid for the November bund, and importers had better make their purchases in the interior accordingly, say fine Rs. 55 to 60, good Rs. 45 to 50, middling Rs. 35 to 40, and common Rs. 25 to 30.

BENGAL COCOONS.—There is a good demand, but business has been restricted in consequence of limited supplies. Some small transactions have taken place in March bund Cocoons at last week's quotations, viz., Rs. 105 for ordinary first quality, Rs. 100 for good second, and Rs. 95—95 for common second ; low qualities are not wanted.

BENGAL CORALS.—Continue as reported last week, with no enquiry for any of the qualities ; shippers are beginning to discover that the Calcutta cost of Corals is 2 at 3s. a piece above the London price of the article, and a telegram from London during the week adds another 1 at 2s. to this loss ; it runs as follows :—at the sales 32,000 pieces offered, 6,000 pieces sold 1 at 2s. lower. It is not supposed that such information will affect this market in the very slightest, as buyers have most clastic faith in this article.

BENGAL COTTON.—The market has been very dull during the entire week. Shippers have not endeavoured to purchase at lower rates, and holders, on the other hand, have not pressed to sell. The up-country markets have been in much the same position, and although buyers have not been forthcoming, price asked by the dealers show but a fractional decline. The news by telegraph from Great Britain has been unfavourable, and the price of Fair Bengal on the spot at Liverpool shows further decline of ⅛d., the last quotation being 5¾d. For China no shipments have been made, but it is expected that some business for that market will now be entered into.

Opening Fair ...	... 22 7/8	Cotton weighed :—	
Fair ...	... 22 8/8	Fine ...	... 24-8 to 24 12

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 17.

Forbes, Major, 21st Hussars, on furlough, from Umballa.
Sexton, Captain, Acting Assistant Quarter Master General, on duty, from Belgaum.
Thorpe, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Matheran.
Macleod, Captain, 29th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Baroda.
Barr, Colonel, Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Poona.
Battye, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, from Dehra Doon.
Boyd, Surgeon, Staff, en route, from Kamptee.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 17.

Thoyte, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Matheran.
Miller, Surgeon Major, Medical Establishment, on duty, to Poona.
Battye, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Cumberland, Lieutenant, 32nd Regiment, to join, to Hyderabad.
Hough, Major General, Staff Corps, on leave, to Cancan.

GARRISON ORDER.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

Captain Sexton, having reported his arrival from Belgaum, will assume charge of the Assistant Quarter Master General's Office from Lieutenant Colonel Baigrie in the course of the day.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH MAY.

London ..	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0 0	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal.	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£0 17s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 17s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolams & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre ..	Cotton	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d.	,,
	Coffee	£0 15s. 0d.	,,
Overland	Steamers up to end of May	£4 10s. 0d.	
	1st June	£4 0s. 0d.	
China ...	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
Calcutta ..	Salt	Rs. 3 to 3½	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Mahratta (s)	Scott	Cochin, May 10.
	Fathe Rahimon	Nacoda	Zanzibar, Jan. 2.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Goa, May 14.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Birmingham	Caroline	Liverpool.
	Mistress of the Seas	M'Kenzie	Havre.
	Elizabeth Henderson	Gibb	Bangkok and Siam.
	Taptee (s)	Drewitz	Cutch.
	Cashmere (s)	Dickinson	Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship John and Mary, Geary, to Mauritius.
Ship Florine, Stobs, to Calcutta.
Ship Eurydice, Betts, to Batavia.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Baroda, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Phlox, to Malabar Coast, and Goa.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

GALLE, 16th, 7-35 P.M.—English Mail steamer "Simla," from Suez, anchored at 7 P.M.

FAO, 17th, 9-25 A.M.—Mail steamer "Euphrates," from Bushire, in sight.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 12 Carnarvon Castle.....Smith .....London. Feb. 6.

DEPARTURE.

May 13 Carisbrook Castle.....

RAILWAY RETURNS.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 8th May 1869.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Open 307½ Miles.			
Coaching	43,445	9	6
Merchandize	62,198	12	5
Back Bay Earth Trains	3,447	4	0
Electric Telegraph	359	0	0
Total Rs.	1,09,650	9	8
Corresponding week in May 1868. Open 306 Miles.			
Coaching	41,024	8	6
Merchandize	70,740	13	0
Back Bay Earth Trains	4,325	2	6
Electric Telegraph	593	7	0
Total Rs.	1,16,683	15	0
Decrease	7,033	5	4

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 17th, 9A.M.—Weather fair, wind north-west, thermometer 85, barometer 29·925.

KOLAPORE, 17th 12 P.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 92.

CARWAR, 17th, 9 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind slightly north-west, thermometer 83, barometer 29·97.

VINGORLA, 17th 9-30 A.M.—Weather clear, wind slightly north-west thermometer 91.

TUTICORIN, 17th 9 A.M.—Weather fair, wind light west, thermometer 90.

COCHIN, 17th, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north-west, thermometer 84, barometer 29·950, sky cumulus.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53′ 39″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on May 15.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·771 inches.
Temperature of the Air	84·0 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·6 ,,
Dew Point	73·3 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	76·3 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)...	3·9 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days	89·3 ,,
Minimum do. do.	79·0 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind. WNW., NW, WNW., W, WNW.	
Movement in 24 hours	261 miles.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along ever line n the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel Keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language), Advertisers would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Press

"Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KIRBY—May 13th, at Matheran, the wife of Colonel W. H. Kirby, Adjutant General, Bombay Army, of a son.

RITCHIE—May 14th, at Mahableshwur, the wife of Captain Ritchie, Royal Artillery, of a son.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

ELLIOT—May 11th, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain H. R. Elliot, Sappers and Miners, of a son.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1869.

Now that the storm at Calcutta has happily blown over, and that our calmness of mind is no longer disturbed by the spectacle of our neighbour's house burning in that strong gale, we are better able to inquire what is this contempt of Court about which India has been talking for the last three weeks. Lord Cottenham tells us, that the power of committal is given to Courts for the purpose of securing the better and more certain administration of justice, that every writing, letter, or publication which has for its object to divert the course of justice is a contempt of the Court, and that every insult offered to a Judge in the exercise of the duties of his office is a contempt. Lord Hardwicke divided contempts into three classes ; the first, scandalising the Court itself ; the second, abusing parties who were concerned in causes there ; the third, prejudicing mankind against persons before a cause is heard. Perhaps we may class the two last divisions together, and say that the power of punishing for contempt of Court is a summary remedy given by the Common Law to all Courts of a certain rank (in technical language to all Courts of Record) ; and that this power may be exercised to punish conduct which is injurious to the dignity of the Court, or which tends to interfere with the due course of law. Further, the conduct which, on either ground, calls for the exercise of this summary remedy, may be conduct within the walls of the Court itself or beyond its bounds. In early times, no doubt, Judges were apt to stretch their summary authority to inflict punishment on any conduct they might disapprove, even on the ground of its inequitable character. There is a famous instance in the reign of Henry V., where Justice Hall said of a plaintiff who was trying to enforce a covenant in restraint of trade "Per Dieu, si le plaintiff fuit icy, il irra al prison tanque il ust fait fine au Roi." Some modern Judges may envy the energy of the expression ; but we believe who still follows the precedent there laid down is Mr. Moroba Canoba. We shall hardly go back to Plantagenet days for the precedents which are to govern the conduct of the Bench ; nor shall we be more guided by the example of the contemporaries of Scroggs and Jeffries in the maintenance of the authority of the Court, than in the exercise of that authority. And in present times we have no hesitation in saying that the offence of contempt of Court exists in two forms only—insult to the office of the Judge, or injury to the course of Law.

We will speak first of the second class, to which belong ninety-nine at least out of every hundred instances of contempt of Court. Indeed contempt has become a technical term of law, meaning only that the party guilty of it has in some respect failed to comply with the proper forms of pleading or practice, which he, as a suitor, was bound to observe ; or that he has been disobedient to some order or decree of the Court. But even now there is occasionally a contempt of this kind committed in the face of the Court, which requires a summary remedy. We remember an astute Yorkshire witness subjected to a cross-examination, which was rapidly tending to prove the invalidity of the title of his family to certain property. At the crucial question the witness stopped short. "Why do you not answer the question ?" asked the Court. "Because I b'aint such a fool," replied the witness, who was at once led off to the Fleet prison by the direction of the indignant Judge. It is evident that the possession of a power like this is necessary, if Courts of Justice are not to be baffled at every step. The exercise of the power against offenders by contempt committed out of the presence of the Court raises far more delicate questions. In former times this offence was most commonly committed by men who thought themselves powerful enough to refuse obedience to the order of the law, or to tamper with its administration. As late as 1831 Mr. Long Wellesley was punished by Lord Brougham for contempt in removing his daughters from the custody to which they had been entrusted by the Court of Chancery ; and in 1831 Mr. Lechmere Charlton who, like Mr. Wellesley, was a Member of Parliament, was committed to prison by Lord Cottenham, for contempt in writing threatening letters to a Master in Chancery to induce him to alter his opinion in a case. We must all approve such exercises of jurisdiction and value the jurisdiction itself. But our brethren of the Press are now-a-days the usual offenders against whom the exercise of this authority is sought. The Press, in its zeal to cater to the public appetite for news, is apt to publish whatever details it can obtain as to cases of any public interest still pending before the Court. It sometimes draws its information from one of the parties interested, and warmly espouses that side of the controversy. Now, when the advocacy of the favoured side goes so far as to prejudice the public mind as to the merits of the question, the Court will interfere and treat such conduct as a contempt. Two years ago the printer of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was brought before the present Lord Chancellor and obliged to make an humble apology for an article in that paper on the Tichborne Succession Case, the character of which His Lordship considered objectionable. Similar instances are by no means uncommon. The last was that of an article in the *Weekly Register* against Miss Saurin. It is of course a question of great delicacy where the Court is or is not to interfere. The old theory was that any publication of, and *à fortiori*, any comments on matters still waiting for decision were improper and deserved punishment. But this rule can hardly be carried out to its full extent, now that every paper is really obliged to furnish its readers with the latest news of the *cause célèbre* of the hour. Probably as the rule has been adopted that faithful and fair reports of the proceedings of Courts of Justice are privileged even though individuals may incidentally suffer thereby, a similar rule will be adopted as to reports of and comments on pending proceedings. The question to be decided will be that of fairness or unfairness, often a difficult one, some aspects of which we discussed on Saturday. But the power is one which our Judges must not resign, unless the administration of justice is to pass from the Bench or the Jury to the Press !

The other class of contempts of Court is that of insult to the office or person of the Judge. The power of punishing for such an offence must necessarily be an invidious one for any Judge to exercise. In dealing with the former branch of the offence he is subject to be led astray only by too much zeal for the unbiassed purity of the administration of justice ; but in dealing with this branch it is hard for the Judge to separate the insult to the office from the indignity to the individual, and harder still for the public to believe that he has fairly made the separation. In theory the Judge who is deciding the question of punishment, has regard only to the dignity of the Court, not to his personal feelings as the man who received the insult ; but the result otherwise may often be as unsatisfactory as when the Judge was in theory at once Judge and Counsel for the prisoner—a noble theory, but one the abandonment of which has been an immense gain to justice. Still every one must admit the necessity of the power. There must always be authority which can at once put a stop to any insulting interference with the administration of justice ; nor can it always be possible to wait for the slower remedy given by the 228th section of the Penal Code. Happily such offences are out of date in England, and we may add in India ; and the few scandals of the kind which arise come from some petty Colonial Court. When they do happen, we must be content to leave them to the discretion of the presiding Judge.

But the other class of insults to justice or its administrator, those committed out of Court, rest on a different footing. There is here no necessity for prompt interference ; and in their punishment by the offended party we have all the disadvantages of the Judge being placed in a false position, without any corresponding benefit. In India, the sections of the Penal Code which relate to the offence of defamation seem to afford a complete remedy for any offence of the kind which may occur. It is a question of law whether that remedy has excluded the old summary power of the Court ; probably it has not. But as a question of discretion it would seem to be far better and far more conducive to the high and impartial character of the Bench that that remedy should be the only one resorted to. We are aware of two cases only in which this summary power of punishment for contempt of Court has been used to punish the Press for articles which did not contain comments on cases then pending. One was Crawford's case, decided in the Isle of Man ; and even here it is not certain that the proceedings to which the comments referred had been closed. The other was Macdermot's case, decided in British Guiana. We believe that in both cases the superior Courts in England decided not to interfere with the sentence, on the ground that contempt was a matter specially within the cognizance of the Court against which it was committed. But they certainly expressed no approval of the decisions of the Court below. Nor can the opinion of either of these Courts be considered as of much authority, especially that of the latter, the Chief Justice of which has since been removed by Government. Van Sandan's case was one, not of a comment by the Press, but of a gross libel on the Court printed and circulated by a dissatisfied solicitor.

To come to what preachers call the application of our remarks. It will be seen that, though we consider Sir Barnes Peacock had fair if not conclusive grounds for holding that he had jurisdiction to take the course he did, we think he would have better consulted the interests of justice and his own high character by leaving the alleged offences to be dealt with in ordinary course of law. This would have been so even in Mr. Tayler's case where, no doubt, gross provocation was given. And much more would it have been so in the case of the *Englishman*. Indeed to any one used to the comments to which the English Press is lavish, when any decision of any Judge, however esteemed, fails to meet with public approval, that prosecution of the *Englishman* was sublimely ridiculous. The opinions passed on Mr. Justice Blackburn when he fined the Sheriff of Surrey, on Mr. Justice Shee when he summed up and passed sentence in a certain rape case against the opinion of the bar, make the criticisms of the *Englishman* appear mild indeed. It is almost impossible to account for the further proceedings in the matter of the subscription list, when we remember that subscriptions for the benefit of Fenian prisoners are allowed at home, and that one hundred fortune was made by a subscription opened for him after he had been convicted of stealing a hurdle. We can only account for them by the fact that even Judges and Chief Justices are not exempt from prejudice, and that when prejudice gets hold of a man he will turn extenuating circumstances into fresh provocations. We remember an old chairman of Quarter Sessions, who had tried prisoners for so many years that he believed in the guilt of every accused person, and found evidence of it everywhere. One man who was convicted before him of theft pleaded in extenuation that he had been driven to commit the crime by extreme poverty. "Prisoner at the bar," said the Chairman, "your poverty is an aggravation of your offence."

COLONEL H. J. BARR, Bombay Staff Corps, Controller of Military Accounts, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under rule 15th of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

WE are requested to state that the Government Resolution respecting Mr. Morphew was not published by the authority of the Government.

THE Calcutta people intend to celebrate the Queen's Birth-day by a public subscription ball. An influential committee, with Sir Barnes Peacock as president, has been formed for the purpose of getting up the ball.

THE "Central India Times" announces that cholera has made its appearance amongst the European troops at Kamptee, and some two or three deaths have been reported.

THE same paper says the Officiating Chief Commissioner has signified his intention of celebrating the Queen's Birth-day by a Grand Durbar to be held in the Residency on the morning of the 24th instant. There will be no Ball, but a "Burra Khana" instead.

As an indication of the increasing confidence in the Agra Bank it may be mentioned that the deposits amount to £1,395,000, nearly the whole of which is fixed deposits.

THE Supreme Government have accorded their sanction to the estimate submitted to them in March last by the Madras Government, amounting to five lacs and forty-one thousand rupees, for completing for rapid wheel traffic 58 miles of the main line of road between Calcutta and Madras, being the portion lying in the Kistna district.

THE sum of 10,200 rupees has been sanctioned by this Government, for the new jail and outbuildings in course of construction at Wallajapettah in the Wallajah range, North Arcot district.

ENSIGN C. F. BAUGH, 109th Regiment, is admitted to the Staff Corps on probation.

THE revised estimate for the construction of the road from Chinnapalakalur to Narasarowpett, (20 miles and 1,191 yards,) is sanctioned in supersession of the one approved in the order of Government dated 27th June 1867, No. 1,429. The cost of the masonry works and bridges amounts to Rs. 3,780, according to the revised esitmate.—*Athenæum and Daily News*, May 12.

CAPTAIN JENNINGS had the honour, about a month ago, of submitting the model of his punkah to His Excellency Lord Napier, and encouraged by the praise which he then encountered, applied to be permitted to have a punkah on similar principles but on a much larger scale constructed in the Arsenal and put up in one of the public offices. Government, however, have declared that they are not prepared to sanction any expenditure on machinery for pulling punkahs until Captain Jennings' punkah has been approved by competent professional officers, and have transferred the punkah and its gallant author "for disposal in the Department of Public Works."—*Id.*

THE Officiating Chief Commissioner having made his usual "bag" among the tigers in the Wurdah district returns to Nagpore almost immediately, having abandoned the idea of inspecting the railway line between Nimar and Jubbulpore, owing to the present extreme heat of the weather.—*Central India Times.*

FROM accounts given us by people who have recently arrived from Raipore, we learn that the deepest distress still prevails in the Chuttesgurh division, and more specially in and about Raipore itself. Although much has been done by the Chief Commissioner, and more by the local authorities to alleviate the sufferings of the poor, still it would appear that much yet remains to be done to stem the tide of misery in that ill-fated district, and secure the people from actual starvation. We cannot help regretting that the Officiating Chief Commissioner, instead of going on a pleasure trip to Wurdah, did not consider it incumbent on him to repair in person to the scene of destitution in Chutteesgurh. He would then have been able to judge for himself to what extent distress really prevailed, and would have seen by personal observation the most fitting means requisite for arresting it. —*Id.*

THE reports from the Central Provinces continue favourable, and some works which were to have been undertaken for the relief of the poor in the Nagpore district have been abandoned, partly in consequence of the outbreak of cholera, but chiefly because such works were no longer necessary. The Sanitary Commissioner had been most energetic in his endeavours to check the ravages of the cholera, and by suggesting the desirability of obtaining a plentiful supply of water for cleaning purposes had partially succeeded in Seonee. In Saugor, however, the supply of water was beginning to run short and the pasturage was withering. Prices generally continue favourable. Small-pox was still prevalent in many districts, especially in Saugor, where three hundred and five cases were reported in four Tehseels, ninety-three of which had been fatal.

FROM the 1st January to the 10th April last, the Government of the N. W. Provinces disbursed Rs. 2,09,599 as tuccavee advances for the digging of wells, improvements of tanks, &c.

WE learn, on the best authority, that the Abyssinian Accounts have at last been thoroughly audited, passed and classified for the whole expenditure in India, which just falls short of seven millions sterling. The statement made in Parliament that the home government had not been kept acquainted with the progress of its accounts here turns out, as we anticipated, to be altogether a misconception. The truth is that from first to last the accounts have been sent home every month and in every detail, as fast as they were audited. It must be gratifying to Sir Richard Temple, who has just left Bombay, to take home the last item in his pocket, and at the same time to find that "The Times" and indeed the whole English press have turned round from their former unjust opinion on the Budget, and declared it to be almost in the words of this paper, a most creditable production, considering the difficulties of Sir Richard's position and the unavoidable uncertainties of Indian Finance.—*Englishman, May 14.*

IN his report on the revision of the Establishment of the Calcutta Small Cause Court, Mr. Jones recommended the abolition of its Accounts Branch. The Judges, however, have urged on the Bengal Government the necessity of retaining that branch.

A GRANT of Rs. 200 per mensem has been made to the Protestant Orphanage at Secundrabad, on condition that that an equal amount is made up by private contributions.

MR. P. B. GORDON, attorney, has complained to the First Judge of the Small Cause Court at Madras that he had been discourteously treated by the Third Judge of the Court in a case in which he had been retained, and prayed for redress. The Judge declined to interfere, whereupon Mr. Gordon remarked that it would lead to some *fine scenes* in Court, and that unless he obtained redress from the Court, he would represent his grievance to the Government.

THE Officiating Conservator of Forests has reported that plans and surveys have been made of two other tracts of land suited for Casuarina plantations in the North Arcot district, and that his department is in correspondence with the Collector with a view to obtaining possession ; he is also about to take up a considerable tract of land for this purpose at Gooty, in the Bellary district, and another on the banks of the Chittravatty, in Cuddapah, as already sanctioned by Government.

WE have it on good authority that Mr. Max Melville, who arrived here the other day to resume his duties as Judicial Commissioner in Sind, will return to Bombay shortly to occupy a seat on the Bench of the High Court at that place. It has been whispered that a Barrister Judge, totally unknown in Sind, will be Mr. Melville's successor. It is very much to be regretted that Mr. West was compelled, owing to ill health, to seek a change to Europe.—*Sindian, May 12.*

ENSIGN Shilpenser no longer that a weather is becoming fearfully hot. On the 28th ultimo a Bania died from the effects of heat. He went out in the morning to a well, as usual, to bathe, and whilst returning at about 9 A.M. felt giddy and fell prostrate on the road, breathing his last.—*Id.*

WE yesterday announced that a committee was about to assemble for the purpose of enquiring into the causes and effects of the sickness at present prevailing in Bangalore. We now learn from the "Madras Times" that "both the Sanitary Commissioner and the Inspector General of the Indian Medical Department have brought to the notice of Government the recent transfer from Bangalore to Madras by rail of several patients in the last stage of diphtheria, a highly contagious and most fatal disease, whereby the health of the community travelling by the Madras Railway is being exposed to most imminent peril. They suggest that the Railway authorities should be required to take measures for the isolation of all travellers suffering from contagious diseases, and for the thorough cleansing and disinfecting of the carriages in which such travellers have been conveyed. Government have ordered that the Consulting Engineer for Railways should be instructed to place himself in communication with the Railway Managers, of both lines, on the subject of taking such measures as will, for the future, guard against danger to the public health. He is also to enquire what steps have been taken to disinfect the carriages in which children suffering from diphtheria have travelled."

In announcing that an inquest was held at Triplicane on the body of a fisherman named Urlanthoo who was bitten by a snake in the sea at Madras on Monday last and died, the "Athenæum and Daily News" says—"Deceased, it would appear, went out into the sea as usual on the morning of the eighth, about nine o'clock, and, while drawing his net, found himself suddenly bitten on the right hand. He himself thought it was a scorpion which had stung him ; but his comrades who were with him affirmed that it was a venomous serpent, about three feet long, black, and marked with white stripes which had inflicted the wound. He died the following day about four in the afternoon, and the medical opinion of Mr. Mohideen Sheriff confirmed the statement that the deceased, who was about 30 years of age, came by his death from snake bite. A verdict to that effect was accordingly returned. We may as well notice that these snakes pay periodical visits, and are far more to be feared than sharks. We believe also that their visits are separated by intervals of about fifteen years. On the last occasion when they honoured us with a visit, one of them was taken up in a bucket on the deck of a ship. A poor little 'middy' laid hold of it, and, as we have read in a Madras journal, died in a quarter of an hour afterwards. During the same visit one of them got into the river and bit a woman who was fording it, with similarly speedy and fatal consequences."

THE agricultural classes of the country newly acquired from Bhootan, and the Garrow tribes, have been exempted from the operation of the Income Tax. In Burmah those who pay the Capitation Tax, or Land Assessment in lieu, will receive an abatement to the extent of the Income Tax which they may be called upon to pay.

LAST week Kooshtea was visited by a heavy storm. Almost all the *kutcha* buildings on the Railway premises have been blown down, and the roofs of several vessels lying on the Goraie damaged slightly.—*Englishman.*

A MOTION in the case of Henry Walsh *v.* E. Meadows Dunne, Justice of the Peace for the Queen's County, has, from its peculiarity, caused some interest in the Irish Court of Queen's Bench. On December 24th last, Walsh was imprisoned for seven days, "with hard labour," by Mr. Dunne, for contempt of Court, in having "licked" instead of kissing the book when being sworn. He was cautioned, but nevertheless "licked" the book three times. The Lord Chief Justice decided that the magistrate had no power to add hard labour to the sentence. The Legislature did not even confer upon him (the Chief Justice) the power to do so.

A NICE point in Abkarry Law was lately submitted for the opinion of the Government pleader, Mr. J. W. Handley. The Board of Revenue asked him whether Abkarry renters can proceed against the sureties of sub-renters and attach them under Act VIII. of 1865. Mr. Handley is of opinion that they cannot.—*Athenæum and Daily News, May 10.*

WE have learned with regret that Dr. J. F. Ffolliott, Superintendent of Vaccination in Sind, has been compelled, from failing health, to apply for leave to England on sick certificate. Preparatory to this being granted, we believe Dr. Ffolliott will leave for Bombay by the steamer of the 12th instant. By his departure, the province will be deprived of the services of a valuable medical officer, and we only trust that he may return to us fully restored to health. —*Sind News, May 10.*

THREE men belonging to a village in the Sehora tehseel of this district have been committed to the Sessions by Moulvie Ally Hussum Khan, on a charge of culpable homicide, for causing the death of a man of the Kole caste. It seems the poor fellow having stolen some grain, he was beaten and had a heavy stone placed on his chest to make him confess and give up the stolen property.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle, May 12.*

IT is our painful duty this morning to record the death of Mr. George Walker, one of the oldest residents of this station. The melancholy event occurred at 4 P.M. yesterday, the deceased having been attacked with cholera in the morning. Mr. Walker was, as we stated in our issue of 1st instant, when noticing the successful hoisting by him, of the last of the girders of the Nerbudda bridge, a man of great energy, and one of those horny handed sons of toil, of which England may well be proud, honest, plain spoken, and possessing a kindly heart, it is a well known fact that no person in distress was ever sent from Mr. Walker's door without relief. By Mr. Walker's death, several thousand natives lose a good master, and the G. I. P. R. Co. their best contractor. *Requiescat in pace*—*Id.*

WE are informed that the Sexton of Trinity Church very nearly committed suicide on Friday night. He had been taken to the tannah in Ulsoor for making a disturbance, and while there drew a knife from his pocket, and cut himself across the throat several times. A peon at once sprang on him and wrested the knife from his grasp : and ultimately he was sent to the Civil Hospital for treatment.—*Bangalore Herald.*

WE hear that several persons have lately been way-laid in the district of Shoolay, towards dusk, by foot pads. The usual plan is to hit a man a smart thwack on the nape of the neck, which naturally has the effect of pitching him over head foremost : to bolt with his turban, or anything that may take their fancy is but the work of a moment, and by the time the police at the neighbouring tannah have shaken themselves, taken a pinch of snuff and asked what was the matter, the enemy have scuttled off into the recesses of the Shoolay Parcherry. Will not the Superintendent of Police try to wake his subordinates up to a more proper and active sense of their duties.—*Ibid.*

SOME doubt appears to have been expressed as to the right of the Maharajah of Vizianagram to receive a salute in the Bengal Presidency. According to the order of Government, dated 16th October 1866, the Maharajah has a right to receive a salute of thirteen guns "on every occasion of his entering or leaving the Bengal Presidency."—*Englishman.*

A LARGE fire broke out at a late hour on S

in its true light as an art, and not as a mere pastime, the careful perusal of the practical teaching of this work.

They will find the style of the writer to be characteristic of his "form" as a player;—simple, terse, and forcible language advocating an unassuming but precise and confident system of play; we commend it the more warmly, because in India the name of billiard players is legion, while their performances are justly remarked as being below the average of the run of home-players. A climate that so quickly renders ivory balls inaccurate and thus destroys the confidence of the player, added to the very inferior light on most Indian tables in day-time, may be adduced as reasons for the statement. Whatever such may be we may nevertheless rest assured that a sound knowledge of theory must be added to "execution" before the player can hope to rank as a "customer" at the table side.

MILITARY LETTER.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

LONDON, 23RD APRIL.

MR. CARDWELL is really making an attempt at Army Reform, and however uncertain or incomplete his measures may be he certainly deserves credit for the attempt. A great committee is to assemble to-morrow at the War Office, of which the members are to be His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, Mr. Cardwell, Captain Vivian, Lord Northbrooke, and General Lindsay, to consider the whole question, and in the meantime a sub-committee has been engaged in preparing the details of different portions of the scheme. At present little is known of what either the sub-committee has suggested or the great committee will consider; but as far as is known, it is believed that the sub-committee has proposed an entirely new division of the military districts in England, and a fresh distribution of the staff. The sub-committee consisted of General Lindsay, Inspector General of the Reserve Forces; General Edwardes, Inspector-General of Recruiting; Colonel Egerton, Assistant Adjutant General; Colonel Colville, Assistant Inspector of the Reserve Forces; Captain Hozier, of the Topographical Department; and Mr. Knox, of the Financial Department of the War Office. The problem submitted to these officers was the formation of a reserve force to supplement the ranks of the regular army in case of need, as well as a defensive organization of the whole military resources of the country in case of an invasion or threatened invasion. With regard to the first portion of their task it is believed that it is suggested that a recruit on enlisting shall be permitted to have his choice of engaging for twelve years of army service, or for twelve years of military service. If he elects the latter he will be required to serve seven years in the ranks and five years in the reserve. During his service in the reserve he will be called upon for some slight training annually, but only at the most, for a few days, and will receive an annuity of £8. If war breaks out [illegible] retaining fee to return to the ar[illegible]e will be required which the war [illegible] for the time during ment Mr. C[illegible]nue. By this arrange- find a [illegible] his advisers hope to [illegible] men, but as men who [illegible]e allowed to re-engage [illegible]ir first service of seven [illegible] doubtful if his plans [illegible] It does not appear likely [illegible]ved for seven years in the [illegible] to start afresh in civil life. [illegible]n his trade or profession, will [illegible] by in proficiency therein by [illegible]d will probably prefer to remain [illegible] Bad characters will of course be [illegible] end of seven years, and thus the [illegible] will alone be left in the army; but it [illegible]d characters that a reliable reserve can [illegible]ed. Doubtless the shortening of the period of enlistment will be a boon to the army, will diminish the bounty and the pension list, but it will in all probability be of little avail for the formation of a reserve. In foreign countries where conscription exists, and where military service is compulsory, it is probable that men would willingly incur the possible contingencies of service in the reserve to the certain liabilities of the line; but in England a man enlists voluntarily, chooses soldiering as his profession of his own free will, and is exceedingly unlikely to wish to quit it after a service of seven years. In the other portion of their duty the sub-committe would appear to have been more successful. Its members have suggested that the country should be divided into [illegible] military districts. These would comprise the following counties: the first, or metropolitan district; would embrace London and its suburbs, with the counties of Middlesex, Berkshire, Hertford, Bedford, Oxford, and Buckingham; the second, or south eastern, would include Kent, Surrey, and Sussex; the third, or southern, Wilts and Hants; the fourth, or south western, Dorset, Devon, and Cornwall; the fifth, or central, Nottingham, Derby, Warwick, Leicester, Northampton, Stafford, Worcester; the sixth, or eastern, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambridge, and Rutland; the seventh, or western, Shopshire, Hereford, Merioneth, Montgomery, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Hereford, Radnor, Cardigan, Carmarthen, Brecknock, Pembroke, Glamorgan; the eighth, or north western, Flint, Denbigh, Carnarvon, Merioneth, Chester, Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland; the ninth, or northern, Northumberland, Durham, York. Scotland would remain as at present one military district, but would have three subdivisons. One of these would include the western counties—Argyll, Dumbarton, Lanark, Renfrew, Ayr, Wigton, Kircudbright, Dumfries; another, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Linlithgow, Stirling, Clackmannan, Kinross, Perth, and Fife; while the northern countries would be embraced in a third, with head-quarters at Inverness. Two of the English districts would also be subdivided, namely, the northern, which would have in one subdivision Northumberland, Durham, and the North Riding of Yorkshire, and in the other the West and East Riding, and the eastern of which Essex would form one subdivision, and Lincoln, Norfolk, Cambridge, Rutland, and Suffolk another. In Ireland no alteration is proposed. The object of this change is that every district may be of such a size that the commanding military officer may with his staff be able to supervise the regular forces, the Militia, and the Volunteers, within his district, as well as superintend the men of the Army Reserve, the Pensioners, and the Recruiting within this district. The consequence will be that there will be a great redistribution of staff within the kingdom, and I must endeavour to sketch as far as my information will allow me what may be the probable arrangement. In the home district the whole duties of the inspection of the regular forces, the Militia, the Volunteers, Army Pensioners, Army Reserve, and Recruiting, will devolve upon the General Commanding the Guards, who will be assisted in his duties by a Brigade-Major and three field officers on the Staff, all stationed in London. In the south-eastern district the duties will be done by the General in command at Dover, who will have his staff increased by one field officer. In the southern district the staff will remain as at present. In the south-western the General Commanding will do the duty, and a field officer on the staff will be stationed at Exeter. In the western district a Brigadier-General will be posted at Brecon, and a Colonel on the staff at Bristol: in the central a Brigadier-General at Birmingham, and a field officer on the staff at Derby: in the eastern there will be a Brigadier-General at Colchester, and a field officer on the staff at Peterborough; in the north western district there will be the General at Liverpool, and a field officer at Preston: and in the northern district there will be a Brigadier General at York, who will have a field officer on the staff at Newcastle. In order to compensate for these increases of staff there will be amalgamation and reduction in the lower departments. The Adjutants of Militia and Volunteers will be called upon to pay the pensioners and men of the Army reserve in their districts, and the existing staff officers of pensioners will be gradually abolished. The control system, which is being rapidly inaugurated, will be arranged to conform with the new military districts, and every commandant of a district will have upon his left hand an assistant controller, who will be responsible to him for all matters of supply, transport, and finance.

In another branch of the service Mr. Cardwell has attempted an experimental change; but as the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks—

> The Militia Bill which he has just introduced is a singularly feeble and faltering attempt to deal with an important question. It consists of only four clauses. The first provides that the militia when in training may be placed under the command of a general officer, and the second, that officers of the regular army may be attached to militia regiments—undoubtedly a step in the right direction, as tending to bring the army and militia more closely together. The third clause abolishes the property qualification for militia officers. In itself this is reasonable enough, but it is utterly ineffectual as a remedy for the deficiency of officers, which at present cripples and demoralizes the force. According to a return produced by Sir J. Pakington not long since, no fewer than 756 lieutenants and 1,219 ensigns and second lieutenants were wanting to complete the militia establishment. Very few regiments have their complement of subalterns, some only three or four, some none at all. And such subalterns as there are belong to an equivocal class very different from that which used to be associated with the militia, third-rate Government clerks, cheap curates about town, and the like. The reason is not far to seek. Men of spirit and self-respect will not consent to take subordinate positions and do the drudgery of the service when all the higher ranks are monopolized by the friends and proteges of the lords-lieutenant, and the claims of seniority are contemptuously ignored. The fourth clause of the bill will require some explanation from Mr. Cardwell. It enacts that volunteers are not to claim discharge on the ground of technical defects in their enrolment. If we are not misinformed, this is intended as a cover for the persistent blundering of War-office clerks, who have been attesting Scotch militiamen according to the English form, and English militiamen according to the Scotch form, and stubbornly refusing to acknowledge their error when it was pointed out to them that there was a separate form of attestation for each country.

We must hope, however, [illegible] this Militia Bill is a mere preliminary to some more trenchant and decisive reform. There is also ground for this hope, as it was necessary to bring in a bill immediately to allow battalions of militia to be placed under the command of general officers of the regular service, as at present it is a branch of the law to place a battalion of militia at Aldershott while called out solely for training, and not permanently embodied. The committee assembled under Lord Northbrooke to report upon the organization of the War Office has come to a decision and has decided that the recommendations of Lord Strathnairn's committee should be so far modified that in future there should be only one general storekeeper, who shall have the charge of all stores of every description, and that there shall be no separate storekeeper for munitions of war and other stores as proposed by Lord Strathnairn's committee.

The Royal Commission on Courts-Martial will shortly publish its final report. The chief alterations which it is expected to propose in military law are that every court-martial should have the power to sentence a non-commissioned officer to a punishment less than that of reduction to the ranks, instead of being as at present compelled to reduce to the ranks, that there should be no revision of the proceedings of courts-martial permitted, and that if possible every soldier condemned to imprisonment should be discharged with ignominy from the service. The Royal Commission on Military Education is very slowly drawing towards a termination of its labours, but it may be expected that it will recommend that it may hurst should be reorganized, and that Sandmany cadets as may be likely to find that only so missions without purchase may obtain their comthat establishment. It will [illegible]y be admitted to mend that all officers on [illegible] also probably recombe compelled to go th[illegible] joining the service shall instruction in the [illegible]ough a course of regimental profession, [illegible] more scientific portions of their for their [illegible]and that in order to afford facilities ed to examination, instructors shall be attach-

The [illegible] regiment and garrison.
The [illegible] of General Brunker, commanding [illegible]nounces in the settlement of Hongkong, is antedated the [illegible] The telegram bringing the news is [illegible] The dea[illegible]30th of March.
[illegible]mour Blair is also announced of Sir Hugh Seyverlands, Bart. of Blanefield, Ayrshire, and Col-Foot Guards (Ashire. He served with the 3rd and retired from the Scots Fusiliers) at Waterloo, [illegible]baronet is succeeded in the army in 1831. The late Seymour John[illegible]ceded by his eldest son, Colonel Fusiliers in the Blane, who served with the Scots and side-de-de Crimea, and was military secretary He is at pres[illegible]camp to Lord Lawrence in India. Calcutta. [illegible]ent at home on leave of absence from Portman[illegible]On the 17th April, in York-street, formerly [illegible]square, died Lieut.-Colonel Robert Cole, [illegible]ry of the 85th and 48th Regiment.
[illegible]by the death of General Brunker, Colonel John Douglas, C.B., half-pay Depot Battalion, becomes a Major-General; and Major Tritton, half-pay Depot Battalion, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the army.

The undermentioned promotions to be made in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. James Adam Howden, Madras Infantry, on the 22nd of March, 1869, are also announced:—

To be Lieut.-Gen.—Major-Gen. Joseph Nash, C. B., Bengal Infantry.
To be Major-Gen.—Col. Henry Wylie Norman, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers, who have retired upon full-pay, to have a step of honorary rank as follows:—

To be Col.—Lieut.-Col. James Alphonse Collier, Bombay Staff Corps.
To be Lieut.-Col.—Major William Cadell, Madras Staff Corps.
To be Deputy Inspector-Gen.; of Hospitals.—Surgeon Major William Campbell, Bombay Establishment.

The command at Hongkong, vacant by the death of General Brunker, may not improbably be offered to Major-General George Napier, C.B.

Lieutenant-General Cartwright, Inspector-General of the Police in the Eastern and Midland district, has sent in his resignation to the Home Office.

The Secretary of State for War has issued directions to Colonel Dixon, R.A., to prepare by hand two hundred stand of arms on the Martini-Henry principle, at Enfield, and has further ordered that machinery already at the factory shall be adapted for the turning out before the end of the year of eight hundred additional rifles. These will then be distributed among various troops, stationed widely apart, for the purpose of being thoroughly tested in every climate, and commanding officers will be required to send in carefully drawn up reports of the shooting and other qualities of the rifle.

The following officers embarked on Monday at Portsmouth on board Her Majesty's screw troopship *Crocodile*, Captain G. W. Watson, for conveyance to Halifax and Quebec:—Capt. S. C. Glyn, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade, and Mrs. Glyn; Capt. Graham, 78th Infantry; Lieut. Paterson, 1st Battalion 16th; Surg. M'Master, 78th; Staff Surg. Johnson, and one sergeant, 78th; one widow with seven children.

The following Circular has been issued for application to the Reserve Forces:—

"War-Office, April 17.

"Sir,—I am directed by Mr. Secretary Cardwell to inform you that the alterations in the 'Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army,' as notified in the enclosed memorandum, relating to the mode of marching past in open column in quick time, will be adopted in the Reserve Forces.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant,
"JAS. LINDSAY, Major-General.

"To Assistant Inspectors of Reserve Forces."

MARCHING PAST IN OPEN COLUMN IN QUICK TIME.—"On the word 'Forward, by the right,' on entering the saluting alignment, the officers will 'recover' swords, and move out in double time to their places as at open order in front of the company; each taking up the quick time and bringing his sword to the 'carry' as he arrives at his place; the covering sergeant will move up on the right of the company and lead it, the rear and supernumerary ranks will not lock up. When at ten paces from the saluting point the officers will salute as follows (taking the time from the captain):—As the left foot leaves the ground, bring the sword with a circular motion to the 'recover' during two paces; on the following pace, lower it to the salute (edge of the blade in line with the knee, the arm to be straight, hand just behind the thigh, the left arm to remain steady); the head to be turned to the reviewing officer while passing him."

SIMLA.

SIMLA is going to commence the season's gaieties. A Flower Show, a Fancy Fair, the Races, a Volunteer Inspection, are all on the tapis. Lewis' Troupe are expected in a few days. But we must not run on too fast. Let us particularize. Well, the first week of June will witness a gala day at Annandale. The first Horticultural Exhibition will take place, which according to the advertisement, promises to be a well got up affair. Every arrangement will be made by the erection of tents to meet the convenience of the public. We hope that contributions will be forthcoming from those who are able to give liberally, in order to bestow handsome prizes to the successful exhibitors. It is said that Countess Mayo will on the same day and at the same place have a grand Fancy Fair for some charitable institution, with the name of which we are not as yet informed. The first day of the Races also will be held then. On the 24th May, the Queen's birthday, there will be a Levee at Government House.

Water, as was anticipated, is becoming very scarce. Bheestees are at all hours through the day and night waiting their turn to obtain water for the residents. The subject of embanking in order to secure a supply is we think likely to be taken up by the authorities; this should have been done before.

The heat during the past week has been unusually great. The sky became darkened on Tuesday last, and heavy clouds rested for several hours over the ranges to the north of the station; and there was a good deal of thunder; sleet or snow must have fa[illegible]en plentifully on the snowy range, but no rain fell here, and the heat since has rather increased; on the following day the thermometer rose to 88 and on Thursday to 90—this is unusually high.—*Indian Volunteer Gazette.*

THE RAILWAY FROM LAHORE TO THE INDUS.

THERE seems to be a hitch of a most annoying kind in the plans for the State railway from Lahore to the Indus. We have almost paved the trunk road to Peshawur with silver, and we are not surprised that there should be a desire to utilise the million sterling spent upon it, by widening the embankment for the reception of the rails. The amount of saving would be inconsiderable—not much more than the money now wasted on a large staff of engineers who are kept in idleness, it is said. In India the price of the land and the cost of earth embankments is the least part of railway expenditure. The inconvenience and danger of laying the new line on the old road, which has more than once been flooded owing to insufficient waterway, would be excessive. Two points are approved by engineers for the bridge over the Chenab, one at Kala Ferry, a few miles below Ramnuggur, and the second about ten miles below Wuzeerabad. The former is too far down the river to be thought of. When it is considered that by adhering to the present trunk road extra expense must be incurred on this Railway itself, that a *very* expensive branch line, from Jellalpore to Jhelum, must be made, and that the bridge at Wuzeerabad will be far more expensive than at the crossing ten miles lower down, it would be cheaper to adopt the line most approved by Mr. Lee Smith. In short, if railway and road must be near each other, it will be cheaper to move the road to the railway than the railway to the road.—*Friend of India, May 13.*

THE DOVETON COLLEGE CASE.

THIS case came on before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macpherson at the Calcutta Criminal Sessions on Wednesday the 12th instant.

Mr. Robert Dick, the Principal, and Messrs. George Thompson and Peter Scott, masters of the Doveton College, pleaded not guilty to an indictment charging them with voluntarily causing hurt with the intention of extorting a confession.

The charge was as follows:—

1*st.*—Mr. Dick was charged with using criminal force against one George Hunter by knocking him down and beating him with a cane and a strap.

2*nd.*—Mr. Dick was charged with voluntarily causing hurt to George Hunter by beating him with a strap for the purpose of extorting a confession which may lead to the detection of a crime.

3*rd.*—The three defendants were charged with voluntarily causing hurt to George Hunter for the purpose of extorting a confession. [illegible] other counts charged them with voluntarily causing hurt to A. H. Fink, A. Vernell, and R. Queiross, respectively, by striking them with a cane and strap for the purpose of extorting a confession which may lead to the detection of a crime.

A special jury was empannelled. Mr. Piffard, instructed by Mr. Fink, for the prosecution; and Mr. Branson, instructed by Mr. Orr, for the defence.

George Hunter said—I am 13 years old. I am a pupil of the Doveton College. My parents are dead. I have a brother and a sister in Calcutta. I awake [illegible] of the Administrator-General. I was a cry [illegible] the morning of the 9th April, and I heard fire [illegible] "fire." A boy named Fox cried out—"Fire! I ca[illegible] He was in the bed-room with many other boys. Ne[illegible] up to Fox, and asked him, "Are you in earof [illegible]?" He said, "Yes." Many of the boys then ran out [illegible] bed-room, and I also; and we went to the door of the library. After standing at the door of the library for about three or four minutes, I went down-stairs to bathe. The other boys also came down-stairs. While we were bathing, the sergeant told us that we were to assemble in the hall after dressing. I saw lumps of fire in the library, but could not tell what was burning. After bathing, we assembled in the hall. Mr. Dick came down and asked the boys if they knew who burnt the library. No one answered. Then he asked, "Who knows about it?" No one answered. He asked us again if we had any suspicions. Fink and I then stood up and said that we suspected the cook's boy. I said that the evening before the fire some of the *mehters* had a quarrel among themselves. One of them had Rs. 4 in his hand. He threw the rupees on the ground, and said he would do something to the school to get his pay. Afterwards I saw Mr. Scott go to the boys' godown, and Mr. Dick sent the boys out one by one to the godown to have their almirahs searched. After that Mr. Dick picked out seven boys, viz., Ruby, Vernell, Queiross, Fink, Fox, myself, and McKenzie. We were then in the large hall. He called us aside and told the rest of the boys to go away. He then took us into his room on the third storey. He called Fox into another room. After some time Fox returned, and was sent downstairs. I was called into his room next. Mr. Dick was alone. He asked me if I was one of the four." I said "Yes." I thought he meant the four boys who generally got into a scrape. Mr. Dick then put me into another room; and the breakfast bell ringing, he sent the other boys to breakfast. After breakfast, he came into the room, and said, "Do you still keep to your statement?" I said, "Yes," meaning the statement that I did not burn the library. He then told me to come out of the room, saying that I was polluting it. He then went downstairs, leaving me upstairs alone. About 10 o'clock, Mr. Dick told me to go downstairs, and take my breakfast. After breakfast, I did not go upstars, but went to my class. The same evening, a little after dinner, Mr. Dick wanted me upstairs. I went. He told me that he had seen certain boys, some time before the fire, outside in the verandah. I said, "No, I had not seen any boys in the verandah when the durwan came to wake us." He then beat me with a cane. After beating me, he asked some questions, but I don't recollect them. He told me to go outside, and stay in the verandah. He said that he would call Fink up and ask him about it. He sent for Fink, but I don't know what he asked him. After he had sent Fink down, he called me again, and told me to stay up in the room. I staid up there for about two hours. I was not seen down to tea. After tea, Mr. Dick called me into his room. He asked me if I knew the boy who burnt the library. I said, "No." He then slapped me all over my face and body, and said "I will pull your eyes out, you villain." After that he sent for three other boys, viz, Vernell, Ruby, and Queiross; and he took them into another room one by one and said to them something. He called me last and said "Do you know what a case of burning is under 477?" I said, "No." He said it was "incendiarism." He asked me if I wanted the case tried by the police or by the persons in the school. I said, "By the persons in the school." He said he would give me a rupee if I would tell him what boy burnt the library. I said, "I did not know." He then wrote a letter to the police sergeant near our school, and said to me, "if you confess the truth I will not send the letter." I said, "I did not do it; neither did I know who did it." He then sent me down. The next day, which was Saturday, nothing happened. On Sunday, at 2 P.M., the bell rang for prayers. Mr. Dick came down, and we sang a hymn, and said prayers. After prayers, Mr. Dick said he would not begin the lessons until he found out who burnt the library. He asked the boys collectively; but no one answered. He then read passages from the [illegible] of Jacob. He then called the boys one by one to repeat a solemn oath, viz., "I solemnly declare that I did not do it myself, nor do I know who did it." After each had said that, he sent the boys away, keeping back Queiross, Vernell, Sharpe, Ruby, Fox, Mackenzie, Fink, myself, and others. Mr. Dick put his hand on my chest, and said that my heart was beating very fast. Nothing happened after that till after supper. Fox and I were sent for by Mr. Dick. I was in the bed-room, and Fox in an adjoining room. Mr. Dick was in the room with me. He asked me if I had burnt the library, and I said, "No." He then gave me twelve stripes on the hand with a strap, and told me to think about it and confess. He then went away. After about a quarter of an hour, he came back, and said to me, "How are your thoughts now?" I gave no answer. Then he asked me, "Do you still say that you have not done it?" I said, "Yes," and with that he gave me another twelve cuts. After that he went into the room where Fox was. I don't know what he said to Fox; but I saw Fox going downstairs. After Fox went, he asked me again if I had done it, and I said, "No." He then gave me seven cuts all over my body; but I don't know how many. Again he asked if I would confess. I said, "No." He then threw me on the ground with my face on the ground, and beat me with a strap till I said that I had done it. He then told me, "I don't believe you could have done it alone; some one else must have assisted you?" I said, "No one assisted me." He beat me again with a strap, and asked me if I knew who supplied the matches. I said, "The Burmese boys gave me some matches." Mr. Scott then came in, and said that the Burmese boys had no matches. Mr. Dick asked me what kind of matches they were. I said, "Ruby matches." Mr. Scott said that that was the sort of matches that Queiross had. I then said that Queiross gave me the matches. Mr. Dick sent for Queiross, and questioned him. While he was questioning Queiross I was on the terrace. Shortly after Mr. Dick sent for me and asked me in Queiross's presence, "Who supplied the matches?" I said, "Queiross," and Queiross denied it, and said that I was telling a lie. I did tell a lie then. Mr. Dick struck Queiross a slap on the face. After some time, Mr. Dick said to me, "As you have confessed that you have done it, the story about the *mehter* boy was false?" I said, "Yes." After this, to every question that Mr. Dick put to me, I said, "Yes." He asked me if Fink had assisted me in burning the library. I said, "Yes." He then sent me out into the verandah, and sent for Fink. I heard Fink's cries. After some time, Mr. Scott came outside where I was sitting, and asked me if I wrote any valentines. I said, "Yes." He asked me, "To whom?" I said, "To two boys." He asked me if there was anything bad in them. I said, "No." He asked me if I recollected the contents of them. I said, "No." He then gave me a slap, and said that I must tell him what was in them. I said that I drew a face and wrote under it, "Look at my pretty face, and some other nonsense." He then said to me, "You fool, you might have avoided that slap by telling me before." He left me in the verandah. I cannot say how long I remained there. After some time, I was called into his room, and Mr. Scott took me by the throat into the bath-room. He said to me, "Who wrote these letters to the masters?" I did not answer, and he began to hit me with his clenched fist, telling me to say who it was that wrote them. So I said that it was Fink, because I think I heard Fink say that he wrote them. I think on Tuesday night he wrote only one of them, when Mr. Dick threatened to put my eyes out. Mr. Scott showed them to me. I don't know who had written them. Mr. Scott brought me into the room where Fink was, and asked me the names of the other boys concerned. There had often been enquiries in the school about these letters. When he took me in the room, he said, "Is this boy concerned in it?" I said, "Yes." I do not recollect whom he meant. Mr. Thompson, who came shortly after, asked if there was any tall boy in my class who had written these letters. I said, "Yes." He asked, "Who?" and I said, "Sharpe," because he was the only tall boy in my class. I did not burn the library, nor do I know who burnt it. I did not write the letters, nor do I know who wrote them.

To Mr. Branson—When I awoke, Fox was in the dormitory. I don't know when he left. A minute or two after I awoke, Fox came back. I can't say how soon after. I did not speak to him before he left the room. No monitor sleeps in the dormitory with us. When Fox came back, I did not see Fink. When Fox came in, he cried out—"Fire! fire!" I think I spoke first. Fox called out—"Arthur Fink, the library is on fire." I did not see Fink. I asked Fox if he was in earnest. He was standing near the door. I got up from bed, and went to the library. I stood at the door of the library, and saw fire inside, something like lumps of coals. Two punkahs were set on fire, one two days and the other three days before. One of them was Mr. Dick's punkah. I don't know if any other boy was near enough to hear the *mehter* boy say that he would do something to get his pay. That day I did not get my breakfast. It was not my fault. I said somewhere that it was my fault, but it was a mistake. I am quite sure that Mr. Dick simply told me, "Were you among the [illegible]?" I said, "Yes." I thought he wanted to know whether I was among the four boys I always get into scrapes. I don't know when the flogging commenced. I think I was flogged in the morning. I don't know whether Mr. Dick made enquiries about the *mehter* boy. He sent for me in the evening, and told me that he saw boys in the verandah, and when I said, "No," he flogged me. I did not tell Mr. Taylor that Mr. Dick had poked my eyes, neither did I tell Mr. Justice Kemp about it. I told Mr. Justice Kemp that I helped to burn the punkahs, and write the letters, because Mr. Dick was then present at the time, and I felt afraid to doing it. We assembled for Sunday School at 2 P.M. After prayers, Mr. Dick said, "Now, boys, I don't propose doing our usual work to-day till I find out the boys who burnt the library," and he appeal to our spirits of truthfulness and love of our school to disclose who set the library on fire. He then told us to appear before him with Bible in hand to take oath. He said to us, "You must stand in my presence as in God's presence." After tea, he sent for me and said that the durwan had told him that he had seen me standing at my cot when he came to wake the boys, and that when I saw him, I went on my knees. Upon this he beat me. I am quite sure that Mr. Dick told me of the durwan's story on Friday evening. I did not confess to Mr. Dick that I set the library on fire till I had about 60 stripes. On Sunday I received nearly 200 stripes. Mr. Scott struck me with his fist about four blows behind my ear. I was not stunned. I told Mr. Scott in the bath-room that Fink had written the letters. This letter, I said, was written by Fink, and I helped to dictate it: but what I said was not true.

The following was the letter:—

"DEAR MADAM,—We have bought some powder, and want to lay our train so as to blow up the third floor to fire Dick and Scott off; but it so happens that you are occupying that east side of the house where we want to lay the train, and we advise you to clear out soon. Please do not show this letter to any one, and we will send a Cashmere shaw! and a long pipe for sergeant. To-night we murder the durwan, who is a tatler, and dig up the gas-box in his house. We will take tea with you to-night. Have a strawberry tart on the table.—We are, &c., THE DOVETON HEROES."

Another lad was examined, and the following letter produced:—

"DEAR MADAM,—Please ask the masters not to humbug with us: we intend blowing up and doing away with the d——d Doveton. Dick shall not have any punkah in the day.—We are, &c., THE DOVETON HEROES."

The case was then adjourned.

BOMBAY.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.—It was reported yesterday that the cable was right to Fao; that the Turkish line was right to Constantinople; and that the Persian line was interrupted to Teheran.

THE S. S. "CASHMERE," Captain Dickinson, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with the following passengers:—For Kurrachee—Mrs. Collett, Captain Cumberland, Assistant Apothecary and Mrs. D. Cooper and four children. For Bushire.—Mr. Tucker.

DEATH OF AZUM GANESH AMRITRAO.—We regret to announce the death, by cholera, of Azum Ganesh Amritrao, Moonsiff of Sattara. The deceased was a successful student of the Elphinstone College and Government Law School, and a promising and rising young man of the judicial service.

LOITERING IN THE BYCULLA CLUB COMPOUND.—In the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Showell, Dama Pemjee, Syajee Nursoo, and Seedoo Hajee were charged with being found, between sunset and sunrise, loitering in the compound of the Byculla Club, and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves, they being reputed thieves. The prisoners were convicted, and the magistrate sentenced the first and second to rigorous imprisonment for one month each, and the third to three months' hard labour.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, Feleciano Valladares appeared before Mr. Showell, and laid the following information:—"I am a collector on behalf of several societies, and live at Matharpacady. I had in my employ as a collecting peon and domestic servant one Luxamon Heeroo Shaloee. On Saturday, the 8th instant, I entrusted him with currency notes to the extent of Rs. 410 and an account book. Of this sum Rs. 360 were to be given to my brother John Pascoal Valladares, and Rs. 50 and the account book to the Rev. John Diego. I went to Tanna the same day and returned on Friday last, the 14th instant. Luxumon was not present at my house, though I had given him orders to be present there. From enquiries I made of my other peons, I have learnt that Luxumon was not seen by them after the 10th instant. From information received, and enquiries made by me, I have reason to believe that Luxumon is at Tunsoot, a place two miles from Rutnagherry. I charge him with criminal breach of trust in respect to the aforesaid money, and pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law." The magistrate granted the application.

COTTON FROM EGYPTIAN SEED.

MESSRS. FLEMING & Co. have forwarded to Mr. A. W. Hughes, Inspector of Cotton in Sind, and the latter to the Collector of Kurrachee, the following interesting report on three bales of cotton grown at the Malleer, from Egyptian seed, and shipped by them to Liverpool:—

"Messrs. Samuel Wild and Sons, who spun the three bales sawginned Surat per *Mora*, gave a call to-day to report upon them.

"They inform us that the cotton worked well. They found it somewhat coarse in staple, but for their purposes [illegible] it well enough to have gone on using the same cotton if they could have found any quantity. The staple renders it very suitable for weft, but they did not think it could be used for any other spinning. This of course is merely their opinion."

Messrs. Fleming and Co. add that this cotton was sold at 10½d. per lb. on the 18th February last, when the quotations for fair Sind cotton was 8¾d. per lb.

PATHARE REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING of the Pathare Reform Association was convened to be held in the house of Mr. Nana Morojee on Sunday last. There was only a thin attendance.

On the motion of Mr. Sadashiva Morojee, seconded by Mr. Moroba Canoba, Mr. Nana Morojee was called to the chair.

The Chairman then briefly explained to the persons present that the members of the association and its friends had been invited in order that the secretary might have an opportunity of laying before them a retrospect of what the association had hitherto been able to do, and a programme of the measures which were now in contemplation; and added that as there was not a quorum of the members present, it would not be regular to transact any business, as it might affect the interests of the general body of the association. The president expressed his deep regret for the disappointment which must have been felt by those who did attend.

It was finally resolved that special invitations be sent round to the members, and that a meeting be convened at a future opportunity for the transaction of the business, which was unavoidably postponed.

THE GIRGAUM POLICE COURT BUILDING.

THE following letter, dated the 29th ult., with reference to the state of the Girgaum Police Court House, has been addressed by Colonel Kendall, R.E., Officiating Chief Engineer Presidency Division, to the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department.

SIR,—Before receiving the orders communicated in Government Resolution No. 293 C. W. 958, dated 17th instant, I had myself appointed a committee of the most experienced executive officers in Bombay to report on the present condition of the Girgaum Police Court House, and enclose their proceedings, which I have approved of after personal inspection.

I will direct the Executive Engineer, Presidency, to have the building inspected and the walls plumbed weekly, and that is nearly all I can suggest. The additional pillars they recommend may do some slight good, but I do not consider they will make the building perfectly secure, as, in my opinion, the cracks apparent in the walls and some of the columns are caused not by the settlement of the main walls, but of the outer verandah wall, which is faultily designed and badly built, being too slight and not lied properly to the main walls, and consequently unable to withstand the outer thrust of the superincumbent weight of two upper stories.

I think the Police Magistrate should be advised to hold his Court on the ground floor, as a large number of persons on the first floor is an additional source of danger.—I have, &c.

W. KENDALL, Colonel, R.E.,
Officiating Chief Engineer Presidency Division.

DISTRESS IN REWAH AND BUNDLECUND.

THE States of Rewah and Bundlecund (the Political Agents report to Government) have suffered so heavily in income that their means to meet the many demands which the necessities of the people occasion are crippled. The distress has been so severe that the charities about their own home have been extensive, and Dr. Stratton reports that one Minor Chief, in reply to his representation for further relief, replied that he could only subscribe for subsistence at a distance by curtailing the disbursements amongst his own people. The Maharajah of Rewah has put relief works in hand, and placed Rs. 300 monthly at the disposal of the Political Assistant for the relief of the destitute about Sutna. The subject engages the earnest attention of the officers in Bundlecund, and no opportunity is lost of stimulating the States to meet the emergencies; but no doubt (they report) the long and heavy drains caused by the general distress, with diminishing receipts, have greatly impoverished the Chiefs.

The Viceroy has asked for a further report on the sufferings of the poorer classes and the extent of relief afforded by the Chiefs.

On April 22 the Secretary of State for India in Council gave notice that Tenders for Bills of Exchange on Calcutta and Madras would be received at the Bank of England, on Wednesday, the 5th May, on the terms stated in an Advertisement issued from the India Office on the 10th November, 1863, to the amount of Rupees 35,00,000.

THE FAMINE IN THE N. W. PROVINCES.

THE Secretary to the Government of the North Western Provinces has addressed a letter to the Secretary to the Supreme Government, from which we learn that the injury from blight during the month of March has been extremely limited, whilst the moisture has, on the other hand, been of essential benefit to the crops. The hailstorms, too, have passed off without doing much general damage, the new grain has caused a gradual but steady fall in prices throughout the country, and over the greater part of the provinces there will now be comparative plenty and cheapness. There has been a serious loss of cattle by murrain in the Doon. In Bijnour, Jhansie, and Lullutpore the action of the relief committees has saved the lives of multitudes of the famished poor; and in some parts of was Allahabad Division and Mirzapore, labour was provided by the Government; but these are the only localities in which anything like distress is to be found. There are at present not fewer than 25,000 people employed on the Government works in Bijnour; but the late rain has fortunately pushed forward the crops in a way beyond anticipation, and the reaping of these will no doubt afford temporary employment at least to a portion of the people now on the works. The pressure is visibly declining, and there is every hope that the worst is past. In Lullutpore the pressure was diminished, while the harvest was going on, but that is now over, and the poor are returning in increasing numbers to the works. The tale of those so employed had fallen from nearly 25,000 to 16,000; it has now again risen to 18,000, and the poor-houses are full, having above 4,000 occupants. The poor employed on the works are entirely from the Lullutpore district. It is to be feared that the pressure will increase until the monsoon sets in. In Jhansie there are 4,000 on the works and 3,000 in the poor-houses. Considerable numbers are also employed in other districts where partial distress has shown itself. In Ajmere the cloudy weather caused a slight rise in price, wheat being again at 7¾ seers the rupee; but Captain Repton anticipates that the rise is only temporary. The people, through the excellent arrangements of Colonel Keatinge and his staff, are well provided with labour; and though there must be distress from the excessive price of corn, yet the requirements of the people are fully met by the liberal arrangements sanctioned by the Government. Thus, excepting Bijnour, Lullutpore, Jhansie, and Ajmere (where severe pressure still continues in consequence chiefly of the failure of the late khurreef rather than of present scarcity), and a few other districts in which partial distress requires the provision of Government works, the prospects of the provinces are satisfactory and cheering. Wheat and barley from the new harvest are flowing into the market, and daily becoming cheaper. The cattle no longer starve for want of fodder, and there is no want for man or beast.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—17TH MAY.

(Before MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGES GRANTED.

THE following insolvents were unopposed, and their discharges were granted:—Shamjee Oka, Ahmed Dhotta and Nushoo Oja, blacksmiths; liabilities Rs. 1,881, assets *nil*; Gabriel Pereira, compositor, with wages of Rs. 36, liabilities Rs. 1,493, and assets *nil*; Ootumchund Thackersey, liabilities Rs. 16,100; Ragoo Ramjee, Andoo Ramjee, and Luxumbaee, liabilities Rs. 2,872.

DISCHARGES ADJOURNED.

Janardhun Shunkerjee, liabilities Rs. 1,669, who had been previously insolvent, had his discharge adjourned for two months. Cuppoorchund Ramjee, broker, liabilities Rs. 20,616, assets Rs. 531 good, and Rs. 2,841 bad, who had also previously been insolvent, had his discharge adjourned for three months. Peer Mahomed Kada and Moosa Dhoja, liabilities Rs. 12,541, adjourned for three months. Hormusjee Pestonjee, broker, liabilities Rs. 1,682, adjourned for two months.

IN RE THOMAS EDWARDS.

This insolvent, an Indo-Briton, was a gunsmith, and his liabilities were set down at Rs. 1,586. He had been twice insolvent, and the Commissioner remarked that that was a great deal too

LIFE-PEERAGES.

(Saturday Review, April 17.)

LORD GRANVILLE was perhaps scarcely justified in stating, during the short debate on Life-Peerages, that his party generally regretted the failure of the Wensleydale experiment. The expediency of creating a new class of peers would, even if it had been universally admitted, have afforded no sufficient reason for allowing a Minister to effect a great constitutional change by the sole authority of the Crown. If the legal objections to the admission of Lord Wensleydale had not been sustained by the House of Lords, the revival of a supposed prerogative, which had, if it ever existed, become obsolete, would have been as unconstitutional as the issue, by the same authority, of a writ to an unrepresented borough. Lord Cranworth, who pressed the measure on with singular obstinacy, seemed never to understand that his doubtful precedents could not have satisfied a statesman, even if Lord Lyndhurst had not demolished the arguments which he advanced as a lawyer. Many votes were probably given with exclusive reference to the question whether life-peerages would be useful, but the preliminary inquiry to the exercise of prerogative involved still graver consequences. It was admitted on all sides that Lord Wensleydale had, by his patent, become a baron with all the precedence and dignity attached to his rank. The opponents of his claim to sit in the House of Lords maintained only that a new or disused side-door into Parliament should not be opened at the discretion of the Minister of the day. It is as proper now as it was in former times, to maintain with jealous vigilance the right of Parliament to control legislation. The checks which were originally imposed on Royal ambition or caprise have not ceased to be applicable, although the Crown means the Cabinet, and the Cabinet means the party which may for the time be dominant. If additional objections to Lord Granville's favourite measure had been needed, it might have been urged that the innovation necessarily implied the absence of any limitations. Lord Wensleydale was a learned lawyer of unblemished character and competent fortune, but the power which made him a nondescript peer might have bestowed the same promotion on dozens of political adventurers. The tradition which tacitly restricts the choice of the Crown in the creation of hereditary peerages would have been uniformly respected in the disposal of a new-fangled dignity. On every ground the House of Lords was bound to resist the intrusion, if possible; and Lord Lyndhurst deserved gratitude, as well as admiration, for the great intellectual effort by which he defeated the Government.

Lord Russell, who had himself made Lord Wensleydale a peer for life, judiciously abstained, on moving the first reading of his Bill, from any expression of censure or regret in consequence of the refusal of the House of Lords to admit his nominee to a seat. His proposal was consequently considered with reference to its merits, and it seemed to be favourably received. It is not improbable that many peers may feel repugnance to a change which undoubtedly tends to impair the sanctity of their caste, but the more enlightened members of the body will be unwilling to prefer selfish objections and discontent may console themselves by the hope of treating their non-hereditary colleagues with the same affable condescension which they have long exercised to bishops. It will, unfortunately, not be possible to dress up Lord Russell's peers in an absurd costume, to make them sit on a separate bench, or to teach them that they must neither speak nor vote on ordinary political questions; but the stupidest aristocracy is always astute in devising methods of rebuking unwelcome aspirants to equality. If the two principal advocates of the introduction of life-peers, Lord Russell perhaps took the more practical view, while Lord Salisbury's reasons were characteristic and original. Lord Russell, while he desired to increase in some departments the efficiency of the House of Lords, directed his chief attention to the claims and interests of the class from which the new peers would be selected. It is perfectly true that many able and experienced men regret their inability to find a dignified and useful occupation at the close of a busy career. Some valuable experience is lost to the public service through the difficulty of obtaining a seat in the House of Commons, or perhaps through unwillingness to engage in political contests. Diplomatists, soldiers, judges, and old Indians are frequently discontented with the dulness which ensues on the termination of an active life; and, unless they possess large fortunes as well as considerable eminence, they can scarcely hope at present for elevation to the House of Lords. For such persons, and more especially for politicians out of work, Lord Russell feels a generous sympathy; and he readily persuaded himself that while he gratified a laudable ambition, he would at the same time introduce a new and serviceable element into the House of Lords. He is perfectly right in limiting the proposed number of life-peers, not only because the Minister of the day ought to be prevented from swamping the House, but also because the new rank would, like the Order of the Bath, be vulgarized by indiscriminate promotions. Since it has become customary to raise every general who lives past eighty to the rank of a field-marshal, it seems impossible to trust any honour below a dukedom to the protection of the Crown. Four life-peerages in a year will not admit of lavish extravagance in distribution; and when the whole number of twenty-eight is filled up, the annual number of vacancies will be less numerous, especially as some of the new peers will be old lawyers. If, as some of the new peers will be of creation, if the Bill is passed, and the full number should be admitted, it will be difficult to avoid Lords nature of mediocrity. The qualifications which Lord Russell suggests are not unreasonable in themselves, and, if necessary, they may easily be modified; but the names of twenty-eight commoners who have during the last seven years been conspicuously eminent in the army, the navy, the colonies, and the Indian service. A considerable proportion of the appointments would be given, like some modern peerages, on the formation of every new Cabinet, to partisans for whom it was impracticable or undesirable to find room in office. Several unoccupied supporters of the present Government possess the qualification of having sat ten years in the House of Commons.

Lord Salisbury, consistently with the wish which he has often expressed or implied, hopes to increase, by the creation of life-peers, the political efficiency of the House of Lords. As he justly holds, the House has at present a representative character which might, in his opinion, be made more comprehensive if it were proposed less exclusively of landed proprietors. Accordingly, Lord Salisbury would add to Lord Russell's categories a more general qualification; or rather, he would abandon all restrictions on the discretion of the Crown. It might perhaps be advantageous if it were practicable to bring the House of Lords into closer relations than at present with trade and industry; but life-peerages are not the most obvious method of attaining the desired object. Professional or political eminence often leaves a man poor, but wealth is the unfailing index of commercial success. There is nothing to prevent the Crown from raising a great merchant or manufacturer to the peerage, as he has abundant means of providing for his successors; but, unluckily for Lord Salisbury's purpose, a retired capitalist almost always buys land, and subsides into the same class with the great body of the peers. The House of Lords is representative of property, of station, and, above all, of social position. Lord Russell's plan might perhaps introduce or strengthen the element of personal distinction, if experience showed that the life-peers would blend naturally and harmoniously with their hereditary colleagues. As a separate section, not associating on equal terms with the other members of the House, the new peers would occupy, perhaps with mischievous results, an uncomfortable and anomalous position. Eminence in science, in literature, and in art, though it deserves all respect, is seldom attended by the possession of a large fortune. If, however, Lord Russell's Bill is passed, either in the present Session or at a future time, Lord Salisbury's objection to purely intellectual qualifications will scarcely prevail.

When the principle of the change has been adopted, there will be room for ingenuity in the adjustment of the details. It may be assumed as in ordinary cases, the dignity will be confined to the lowest rank of the peerage, and that there will at least be no such shock to popular associations as a life duke. The wife of a life-peer will naturally share his elevation, but no conventional titles of honour will be projected on the children. The daughter of a life-earl, if such a rank were to exist, must be content with the absence of a courtesy title, unless she were favoured at the expense of her eldest brother, who must necessarily be a commoner during his father's lifetime, as he would have no claim to rank after his death. It will be extremely easy to settle such trivial questions, with no more inconvenient result than the open recognition of an unavoidable distinction. The new addition to the social fabric may perhaps be useful, and even ornamental, but every part of its construction will indicate that it was not included in the original design. The peerage grew up on principles which had little connexion with virtue or genius, although the highest reward of merit and success in England has consisted in admission into the ranks of the titled aristocracy. The Bill will probably either be withdrawn during the present Session, or be transferred to the conduct of the Government. It may perhaps more convenient that the feeling of the House of Lords should be tested by a peer no longer holding an official position; but, if Lord Salisbury has expressed the opinion of the majority, a considerable change in the Constitution ought to be adopted on the proposal of a responsible Minister.

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On demand		1/11 3/8	"
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Do.	24	do. 6

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Bombay, 6th May 1869.

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Being WINE MERCHANTS in the fullest sense of the term, and first hands, we offer our Wines for sale at one profit between the grower and consumer. Our terms to Traders, on orders of 30 dozen, are most liberal, and in like manner we give excellent value to private consumers, from whom we solicit comparison with other brands at our quotations.
TRADERS indenting on us for not less than 100 dozen of any one Wine (Champagne and Moselle included) may have their own names branded on the corks and cases if desired.

WE TAKE SHIPPING ORDERS FOR WINES IN WOOD:

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.		
SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.		
PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.		
COGNACS and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.		

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN BOMBAY IN THE YEAR 1842;
AND IN BORDEAUX AND LONDON 1815.

LONDON HOUSES	Wholesale and for Export only—TOWER RECORD VAULTS, MARK LANE. Retail—CHARING CROSS RAILWAY ARCHES, VILLIERS STREET, STRAND.
BORDEAUX HOUSE	Wholesale and for Export—PLACE DU CHAMP DE MARS.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

SAUTERNES from the CHATEAU DES ORMES ... ...Rs. 22 per doz.
Do. do. do. ... " 18 "
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

JAMES MUIR & SON'S EDINBURGH PALE ALE.—A consignment of the above just landed, in good condition, for sale, at the following prices, cash, delivered at the godowns in casks only:—
Quarts (in casks of 4 doz.) ..... Rs. 4 8 per doz.
Pints do. do. 8 " ..... " 3 0 "
Apply to the Godown-keeper at PEEL, CASSELS & Co.'s.
Forbes Street, 22nd April, 1869.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—
Barclay and Perkins' Porter, Quarts at Rupees 6 and Pints at Rupees 3-3 per dozen...
Bass', Pale Ale, Quarts at Rupees 5-8 and Pints at Rupees 3-8 per dozen
} Bottled by J. W. Bridges and Son.
Dublin Stout, bottled by J. M. Borthwick, Quarts at Rupees 4-13 and Pints at Rupees 2-8 per dozen.
Also small quantities of fine Pale Sherry, at Rupees 24 per doz.
Full flavoured Port, at Rupees 20 per doz.
SIR C. FORBES & Co.

CONSIGNMENT of WINES for H. M.'S 39TH REGIMENT.—The London, Asiatic and American Company, Limited, are directed to dispose of a shipment of Wines, made for H. M.'s 39th Regiment (whose departure for India has been postponed) by Messrs. Tod Heatly & Co., of London. It consists of
Sherries,
Clarets,
Champagne and Moselle,
Port,
Brandy,
Hock,
Gin and Liqueurs,
and a liberal allowance will be made on the shipment, of taken over in its entirety.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 6th May, 1869.

BASS' ALE,
JUST LANDED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottled by Cameron and Saunders, Pints, per dozen	2 12	3 0
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen	6 4	6 12
Bottled by Allsopp & Co., Pints, per dozen	4 0	4 4
Do. ditto Imperial Pints, per dozen	4 12	5 0
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen	6 8	7 0
Do. ditto Imperial Quarts, per dozen	8 8	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and large consumers CONSIDERABLE ECONOMY is effected by the use of the Imperial Bottles.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES.
by the
VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen	27 0	30 0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and portable speciality for Travellers' use, per dozen	18 0	21 0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen	24 0	27 0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen	18 0	21 0

A fresh supply of these fine Spirits on sale by the
SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHARLES TOVEY & SON,
WINE EXPORTERS,
SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON.
MESSRS. OWEN AND OKELL,
Agents of the above Firm,
Call attention to the following:
BRANDY.

	Per dozen.
COGNAC, Vintage 1865	Rs 20

CLARETS.

CHARLES TOVEY'S 4	15

SHERRIES.

PALE DRY DINNER	24
AMONTILLADO	" 28
"THREE CROWNS" SOLERA	" 44

Detailed Price Current on application.
OWEN AND OKELL
Agent for Charles Tovey and Son,
Bombay Presidency.
Agents for Bengal—Messrs. TURNER, MORRISON, and Co.

OAKEY and SON'S EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS, Blackfriars Road, London, England.
OAKEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial), for Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets 6d.
OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Packets 3d. each; Tins 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each.
OAKEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.
OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Oilmen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c.
DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.
DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

NOTICES.

HEAL and SON
IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies
ILLUSTRATED CATLOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON.
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
[Manufactured by
WINSOR AND NEWTON.
WATER COLOURS;
Dry in cakes; Moist in pans or tubes. The "Moist" Water Colours in pans are prepared particularly for use in Tropical Climates, and present to the artist the very material advantages of permanent moistness and readiness for immediate use,

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Antwerp Blue	Ivory Black		
Bistre	King's Yellow		
Blue Black	Lamp Black		
Blue Verditer	Light Red		
British Ink	Naples Yellow		
Brown Ochre	Neutral Tint		
Brown Pink	New Blue		
Bronze	Olive Green		
Burnt Roman Ochre	Orange Cromne		
	Payne's Grey		
Burnt Sienna	Prussian Blue		
Burnt Umber	Prussian Green		
Chinese White	Purple		
Chrome Yellow	Purple Brown	each	0 12 0 14
Cologne Earth	Raw Sienna	per doz.	8 8 10 0
Constant White	Raw Umber		
Deep Chrome	Red Chalk		
Dragon's Blood	Red Lead		
Emerald Green	Red Ochre		
Flake White	Roman Ochre		
Gamboge	Sap Green		
Green Bice	Terre Verte		
Green Verditer	Vandyke Brown		
Hooker's Green, No. 1	Venetian Red		
Hooker's Green, No. 2	Verditer		
Indigo	Vermilion		
Indian Red	Yellow Lake		
Italian Pink	Yellow Ochre		
Black Lead	Permanent Yellow		
Brown Madder	Purple Lake		
Chalons Brown	Roman Sepia		
Crimson Lake	Rubens' Madder	each	1 2 1 4
Indian Yellow	Scarlet Lake		
Mars Yellow	Scarlet Vermilion		
Neutral Orange	Sepia		
Page's Sepia	Warm Sepia		
Azure Blue	Orange Vermilion		
Cyanine Blue	Violet Carmine	each	1 8 1 12
Cobalt Blue			
Aureolin	Lemon Yellow		
Burnt Carmine	Malachite Green		
Cadmium Yellow	Pale Cadmium Yellow		
Cadmium Orange	Permanent Crimson		
Carmine	Permanent Scarlet	each	4 2 6
French Blue	Pink Madder		
Gallstone	Pure Crimson		
Green Ox Chromium	Pure Scarlet		
Indian Lake	Rose Madder		
Indian Purple	Viridian		
Intense Blue			
Intense Brown			
Field's Orange Vermilion	Purple Madder	each	4 0 4 8
Madder Carmine	Smalt		
Mars Orange	Ultramarine Ash		
Ultramarine		each	
Brown Madder	Mars Brown		
Citron Yellow	Mars Red		
Cobalt Blue	Mars Violet		
Extract of Vermilion	Mars Yellow		
French Ultramarine	Orange Vermilion		
French Veronese	Oxide of Caromine	each	0 14 1 0
Green Yellow, Pale	Ditto Transparent Pink Madder	per doz.	9 0 10 8
Lemon Yellow, Deep	Rose Madder		
Lemon Yellow, Madder Lake	Rubens' Madder		
Malachite Green	Scarlet Vermilion		
Burnt Carmine	Strontian Yellow		
Cadmium Orange	Green		
Cadmium Yellow, Pale	Factitious Ultramarine		
Cadmium Yellow, Deep	Ultramarine Carmine	each	1 2 1 4
Carmine	Mars Orange		
Extra Malachite	Pure Madder		
Aureolin	Violet Carmine		
Field's Orange Vermilion	Ultramarine Ash	each	2 0 2 4
Extra Madder Carmine	Extra Purple Madder.	each	3 0 3 8

JAPANNED BOXES,
fitted with colours and materials for
OIL PAINTING.
IMPROVED POCKET BOX: Size 10½ inches by 8½ inches, 1½ inch deep. Containing the following twelve colours, viz:
Aureolin, Naples Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Burnt Sienna, Light Red Vermilion, Crimson Lake, Flinch Blue, Terre Verte, Raw Umber, Flake White, and Ivory Black. Also Sable Brushes, Hoghair ditto, and Badger Softener; Chalk, Portcrayon, Palette Knife; Double Dipper; Mastic Varnish, Palette ... ... each 15 0 16 8
IMPROVED SKETCHING BOX: Size 13 in. by 5 in., 2 in deep. Containing the following nineteen Colours, viz:
Aureolin, Raw Sienna, Naples Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Cadmium Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Light Red, Indian Red, Vermilion, Crimson Lake, Brown Madder, Cobalt, Prussian Blue, Terre Verte, Raw Umber, Bitumen, Flake White, Ivory Black, and Megilp. Also Sable Brushes, Hoghair ditto, and Badger Softener; Chalk, Portcrayon, Palette Knife; Double Dipper; Mastic Varnish, and Pale Drying Oil; and Mahogany Palette ... ... each 30 0 33 0
IMPROVED PORTABLE BOX: Size 13½ inches by 9, 1½ deep. Containing the following twenty-four Colours, viz:
Aureolin, Raw Sienna, Naples Yellow, Yellow Ochre, Brown Ochre, Pale Cadmium Yellow, Cadmium Yellow, Burnt Sienna, Light Red, Indian Red, Vermilion, Rose Madder, Crimson Lake, Brown Madder, Cobalt, Prussian Blue, Terre Verte, Raw Umber, Bitumen, Flake White, Ivory Black, and Megilp. Also Sable Brushes, Hoghair ditto, and Badger Softener; Chalk, Portcrayon, Palette Knife; Double Dipper; Mastic Varnish, and Pale Drying Oil; and Mahogany Palette. ... ... each 36 0 40 0
IMPROVED SMALL STUDIO BOX: Size 10½ inches by 7½, 2½ deep. Containing the following twenty six Colours, viz:
Aureolin, Raw